DUX GRAMMATICUS TYRONEM SCHOLASTICUM

AD

Rectam Syntaxin, & dirigens
Prosodiam

Cui suas etiam Auxiliares succenturiavit copias Dux ORATORIUS quintuplici, viz. cohorte,

IMITATIONE
PARAPHRASI
SYNOPSI
METAPHRASI, &c.
VARIATIONE PHRASIUM, &c.

Ubi variæ tum Regulæ tum Formulæ traduntur rem eandem exprimendi variè.

Editio tertia longe auctissima, com plurium rerum accessionibm.

Mhre réxins aveu medérne,

Mhre medérns aveu réxins Protagor.

apud Stobæum—

Artes peperit solentia, nutriet usus,

Claudian. de Rapt. Prof.

Imprimebat I. H. sumptibus R. M. apud quem veneunt ad insigne Unicornis.



Cicer. 3. de Divin.

Nullum munus Reipublica, afferre majus, meliús-ve possumus, quams doceamus, atque erudiamus juven etem.

Erasm. ad Sapid.

An tu putas sordidam esse sun Etionem, primam illam ætatem tus rum, optimis literis & Christo statin imbuere? Stultorum opinione hu milius est, re longè splendidish mum. Ludi literarii magistrum esse proximum regno munus est, —& stationicis quoque semper præclarum magnisicumque suit de Republic bene mereri, dicam audacter, nem melius de ea meretur quam rudi pueritia formator, modò doctus sinteger. Quod in salario diminutum est, Christun ipse de suo pensa bit abundè olim.

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ERVDITO LECTORI,

AUT ERUDIENDO.



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N tibi (Philo-mathes) ducem Grāmaticum quem inprivatum meæ pueritiæ usum,

detinui hactenus! quam ego inde decerpse utilitatem agnosco libere; atque Decope. max. gratias habeo proinde maximas, cujus solum beneficio est, grod scimus, quod sumus, quod possumus aliquid.

Multiplici prodit stipatus famulitio

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ERVDITG LECTORI,

AUT ERUDIENDO.



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blie detinui hactenus! quam ego inde decerpsi utilitatem agnosco libere; asque Decops. max. grainu tias habeo proinde maximas, cuna jus selum beneficio est, grod scimus, quod sumus, quod possumus aliquid.

Multiplici prodit stipatus famulitio

mulicio Duculas hic, ut viam tibi muniat in perrumpendu Grammaticæ difficultatibus,

& facilitandis regulis.

Habes enim primo, duplicem Latinæ Syntaxews Praxin: alteram brevibus comprehensam sententiolis, ubi vides in margi. ne, Regulas Lilianas, quarum sunt Praxis, juxta appositas, opus olim Whitintonianum.

Alteram dialogis quatuor accuratius dispositam à D. Leach Latire, mea versione Angli-

cana.

Tum modum repetendæ Lectionis, &c. de stylo orationis, Gc. Porro de pronunciandis & accentuandis vocibus Lainis, &c. & alia habes in super quamplurima ad Orthographiam & Prosodiam pertinentia.

In secunda parte ad Ducem te deducit oracorium, institu-

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endo, quo possis modo, ad copiam verberum, ad elegantiam, & suavitatem compositionis, numerosque demum Oratorios pervenire.

taxews, at que usu earundem.

Amplisimus certè foret dicendi campus, si in Praxeus hujus, vel consimilium, aut translationum demù m istarum usum &
utilitatem ac versiones vernaculus, descenderem. Sed hoc præstitit Aschamus olim, Brinsleius, & alii Antiquiores—vid.
Lud. Literar. or Grammarschoole, pag. 105, 106, &c.

Resipsaloquitur, atque quotidianà docemur experientià, Regulas Artium, & Grammaticæ inprimis, sine quotidianà A 2 Praxi

Praxi diffluere, multumque fruifira absorberi temporis, in edificendo ad verbum, memoriter Grammaticam, Psittaci in morem (regulas tamen memoria tenere necessum est) cum vix unius interim regulæ sensus intelligatur.

Praxin (velaliam quamlibet)
pueris vertendam suis dabit Padagogulus, sed primo primam
(est enim facilior) vertantque
ex vernacula in Latinam, ex
Latina in vernaculam denuò—
exigatur ab illis ratio uniuscujusque casus, regiminis, inflexionis—Gc.—Hoc etenim modo,
pueris etiam aliud agentibus
instillabitur furtim Grammatica, & clavo quasi trabali in.
sigetur penitiùs.

Compendiaria insuper methodus hec est futura, ad stylum

2 Quamvis puer no discernat;usu tamen illo ailiduo diuturnaque consuctudine, quemad. modum ii qui in sole ambulant, oratio ejus colorabitur, Anton. Schorus.

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lum oracorium imbibendum, si distante præceptore (vel attendente saltem, atque audiente) translationes istasiant; ut do. ceat illos unam tunc, aut alteram regulam compositionis Oratoria, prasertim * quartam & quintam Generaliorem — In principio & fine periodi __ &c. 5. Iudicium aurium nullo bic est negligendum. modo __ & regulam primam & secundam specialiorem __ viz. Adjectiva Substantivis praponi __ &c. 2.0bliqui casu oracionem eleganter inchoant, verba claudunt periodos elegantissime __ &c.

Incredibilem cit d percipiet
hinc progressum in suis discipulis; & regulæ Syntaxews faciliùs ediscentur, feliciùs & sideliùs in usum quotidianum transferentur quàm si hæreat (quod
A A heu

* Vid.Formul. Oratorias. p. 373,374, 375, &c.

Æsop.

heu multi nimis faciunt) in ex.
teriori Grammaticæ cortice,
vitreum (quod ait ille) vas lam.
bendo, pultem autem non attingens.

Aspiret studiis no stris univer. sis, divina cœlitus gratia Favonius, ut in sui nominis gloriam tendant omnia, atque reipublica hujus & Ecclesia emolumen

tum. Vale.

Tuus in Christo,

Lincoln. Idib. Febr. 1638.

I. Clarke.

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Post-script.

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Sed heus, (Lector) videbis in secunda praxi Anglicana, pag. 34. dialogos aliquot Anglica—nos de industrià contextos in phrasi vernaculà, ad exercendam & acuendam pueritiam nostram in utriusque lingua propriis elegantiis.—Si foret opera in me pretium, typis mandaturus e sem separatum libellum, in quo phrasis Anglicana, & Latina responderent sibi ex adverso:—si tuum in bao re velnutum, solummodo unicum typographo meo indicaveris, in tuum mox omnia evolabunt usum; ut & aliud quidvis quod penes me est, quod in publicum bonum ce surum sit,

Vale.

A 5

Phileph.

Phileph. Lib. 2. de Educat. Liber.

Magistri pueros sibi commendatos non aliter quam silios, omni cura e amore prosequantur, nullum denique resugientes in erudiendis eis laborem pro quibus cum persectam ad eruditio nem evaserint, non minus gaudebun quam agricolæ pro plantatis arboribus ubi dukem edunt fructum.

Francisc. Petrarch.

In lubrico stas, atque in fluxu struis, age tamen sideliter commissum: si plena at as accesserit poterit meminisse, alioqui sua erit oblivio: sides tua magnum satis ipsa sibi virtus est pramium. Conscientia bonorum operum nibil est dulcius; non te retrabat ab bonesto desperatio pramiorum—Gc.



Σιω' Θεω.

GRAMMATICULORUM INSTITUTIO.

Seu,

Vulgaria WHITINTONIANA.



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puer, diligenter invigilato his præcepetiunculis.

Imitatio authorum fine præceptis, est ni-

si temporis procrastinatio, & jactura Grammaticulo.

Frustrata est opera, si faber lignarius, absque circino, regulà line à & perpendiculo, materiem dolare, aliquod ædisicium fabricare, & extruere niteretur.

Præposterus est ille præceptor qui imitationem præceptis anteponit.

Verbum
personale
coheret,

Adjectivum cum
Substantivo concordat genere,

Relativum cum An-

tecedente concordat genere-&c. Nunc cum posicriore-

Pueri

Pueri solà imitatione educat errant tenebrosi, qualis cacus si baculo aut duce.

Ingeniola his cæcis ambagibi redduntur obtusa, qualis est pisti lus.

Hic labor est gravis, quantu onus Atlanticum.

Tyrunculus, his nugis, die jacturam facit, quotuplum fructum qui triduo vix quæritat.

Oculi ejus sunt lucidi, qual

chrystallus, cæci tamen.

Labella sunt livida, quale e plumbum.

Hic modus est, quem & apertus & commodum, ad institutioner puerorum experieris.

Quem invenias (saltem expertum) qui probabili ratione boc re

fragetur.

Quemcunque issue oppugnant audiam, bunc ignarum, & sciolum reputabo.

Quis enim (ut inquit Cicero) est, qui in mullis tradendis preception audeat se Philosophum dicere?

Quicunq; nihil absolutum legit,

At si Nominativus Relativo & verbo-&c.

Queties nullus nominativus-&c. ucat s fi

gibi piffi

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imò undicunq; paululum quid divellit: moretum hunc excerpere decet.

Multaingeniola clara, illà labyrintheà imitatione eluduntur, labores & sumptus frustrantur, cujus
suum præceptorem & pigeat & pudeat.

Via pervulgata, quà majo res nostri, uti solebant, est per procepta.

Est pertinaciæindicium, ub; errorem, de quo es admonitus cre-

bro, non corrigas.

Ineptæ arrogantiæ (cui obnoxii sunt non panci) est argamentum, cum solus videri, affectat quisquam.

Est res improba quá utendi desi-

derium habet nemo.

lim. Virest cui obviam ire no-

Est enim curiosus investigator rerum, de quibus audire fastidio.

Linguax est, cujus flagitii causâ, fidem huic adhibent rari.

Has res memoriter ediscas, quo accurate facto, eruditionem fructuo sam assequêris.

Isest (quo vivo) indigere nequis.
Præcepta

At finominations—
Relativum,
Regetur à
verbo-erc.
aux ab alia
dictione,
que cum
verbo in
oratione
locatur.

Verbum inter duos nominativos- cum alteruise coveuire-

Relativum aut Adje-BizANO IHter duo Antecedentia diver foru numerorum aut genewm collo-

Gr. Nunc cum poste-Tiore-

Relativum inter duo Anteceden tia diverso rum generuns. & c. Nunc cum priore. Nune cum posteriore.

Præcepta grammaticuli, prima& præcipua est institutio.

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Illæ inextricabiles imitationis ambages, preceptori odiosa est, molesta, & discipulis nullus aut rarus fructus.

Eruditio mihi thesaurus visus d fummus.

Diviciæ temporariæ mibi flos cito narcescens, & caducus est visus, ubi enditio hærebit.

Cognitio rerum (quantumvis multa) habenti, onus non est visum.

Fastus vestium, apud quosdam, munditia et nuncupata.

Paupertat, nunquam æque atque nunc, onus mihi ett visum & miserum & grave.

Grammatica quæ (vel qui) fons est liberalium artium radicitus amplectenda.

Ocium, quod (vel que) omnium vitiorum est altrix, abigendum est: præcipuè in tenerà ætate.

Studium sapiencia, qua Philesophia dicitur.

In primà Angliæ civitate, quod Londinum appellatur, sum natur.

Paternas fores prætersluit gratissimum slumen, qui Thamesis nuncupatur.

Est locus in carcere, quod Tul-

lianum appellatur.

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Teneram ætatem in discendi exercitatione prorsus transegi: quod quidem & utile & gratum nunc est mihi.

Ludicra, & oblectamenta, doctrinæ studio postposui, quod gratiam mibi præ cæteris conciliat.

Si graves labores susceperis, neque fructum neque laudem merearismolestum est tibi.

Laboribus subire nolis; aut mendicare, aut latrocinari debes, quorum alterum miseriae, alterum laqueum parit.

Flagitium committere, aut flagitium fovere, sunt æquè improba.

Ego quoque unà pereo, quod mihi charius est.

Nam vi patriam & parentes regere, quanquam possis, & delicta corrigas: tamen importunum est.

Modeste

Necunica
vox solum
sed interdum Oratio ponitur
pro-Gc.

Non Semper vox casus-Les est verbo Nominati-THS.

Modelte ambulare post refection nem, naturalem recreat colorem, & concoctionem maturat.

Studio incumbere, continuò pol b saturitatem, vapores capiti attra hit & cerebro officit.

Animum solatiis acuere, corpu exercitatiunculis versare; & tem perata refectiuncula frui: sunt stu denti, medici præsentissimi.

F

Frustra autemniti, & nihil aliud te fatigando nisiodium quærere est ex tremæ dementiæ.

Hoc præceptori causabor : me prapeditum advenis, vel bospitibus.

Hæz aut similia objiciet mihi, figmentum est istud: quos testes adducas?

Id arbitror apprime esse utile in vita, ut ne quid nimis (supple sacias) - An hæc dicent mihi: invitus feci, lex coegit.

Vir est qui & ingeniosus & eruditus est.

Scitum est ante initium, exitu cogitare.

Stultum est, adversum stimulum calcitrare.

Æquum

Adjectivum in neutro genere -

Æquum postulat.

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Multa facienda habeo.

Pauca tecum ratiocinanda habeo.

Quæ sunt ea? paucis expedito. Sunt tibi utilia.

Omnia habeo, neque quicquam habeo.

Crapula, omnium ægritudinum mater, multis vitam diminuit.

Rursus temperantia, sanitatis custos, homini dies adjicit.

Itaq; qui moderantiam, primani natura ducem, sanitatu reginam obfervat, medicis non indigebit.

Pars hac, pars illac fugerunt.

Plebs (ad unum) clamitant de hac universali rerum penuria.

Turba protervi, vel flagiciosi, istuc convenerunt.

Vitam datam per virginem gentes redempti plaudite.

Lepus gravida effugere nequit, imò citò arripitur.

Anser fæta à nido ægrè excitatur. Piscis ovipara vel fætuosa, tranquillum appetit stagnum.

R, est aspera in pronunciatione.
Sanitas

Appositio
est duorum
Substantivorum ejusdem casus-Ge.

Nomen multisudinis singulare---c.

Synthesis
eratio congrua se fu,
non vocc.

copulatum per Conjunttione, &, ncc, neque cum-cc.

Dignius etiam est masculinum genus quam form—&c.

Dienius
fami.quem
neutrum.
At cum
Subjt. res
inanimat.
fignif.
Dignior enim est persona prima
quem se.
cunda--

Sanitas continua, & rerum abul dantia (ut inquit Augustinus) qui ternæ damnationis sunt maxima im dicia.

Eruditio cum virtute exornis quemquam.

Præses urbis cum Senatoribu

Et pater & mater adeò mihi su indulgentissimi: nè me castigatub patiantur, quos igitur olim deven veam.

Avunculus, uxor fibi, & manciplum, mihi venienti fuerunt obvir quos convenire habeo

Pecudes & pecora quas copiolihic in Anglia vidimus, nunquama i que atq; nunc, fuerunt raræ.

Sumptus & molettias quas pertuli æqua judico, nunc, cum institut compos sum.

Tu, & ego, & germanus tuus, al incunabulis unà educati fuimus.

Tu & ego lumus coætanei, ve coævi.

Tu, & tui, ad unum, necessarii damnum quod mihi intulistis redimere vel resarcire potestis nuquam

Diffen-

abu Dissentaneum est, ut tu & ego, qui condiscipuli sumus, dissentiaa imus invicera.

Quid respondebimus conthoraornlis meus, tu & ego, qui ad praceptorem accusamur?

ibu Tu & famulus tuus estis non disfimiles.

i su Tu & tibi consocius, qui, & faacubricare & mentiri nôstis: inter phardevenacapolas ad antidota vendenda maximè estis idonei.

cip Aut tu, aut ego ob hoc facinus | Zeugma. bvi pœnas luam: fòrs uterque nostrum.

wel fic.

en-

of. Aut tu lues pænas ob hoc facimz nus aut ego, fòrs uterque.

Neque pater, qui mihi egregiè rtu præter cæteros est charus, neque tui mater te mihi migis grata advenit. vel sic.

Neque pater, sed neque mater . quæ egregie præter cæteros mihi ve est chara, te mihi gratior advenit.

Quas ad me proxime dedisti lite- Antiptosis. rii ras, mini perjucundæ fuerunt.

di Eo jucundiores quia pristinam In Nomina. am, qua mihi tecum (à pueris) interceffic

In Geniti-

In Dativo.

In Ablat.

Prolepsis
quum congregatio
swe totum—

cessit amicitia, indies accrescere paro

Et inprimis, quia litigiosa cujus rei postremis literis eram pidus, expediisti.

Hoc enim officio, cui viro qui noxius eram: effecisti mihi amiges simum.

Unde, quo (ubivis) familiari utêris amico, paratissimus tibi e

Qui status, & quæ conditio, ur rum sit rerum, hic internuntius is verbis aperiet.

Summa rerum est longior, qui ut literis complectar: cujus ra causa omnia hujus committo dei.

Perconteris velim à tabellarit quas molestias inde cepimus.

Quisnam homo est, qui non al miretur, si inde audiat.

Quo ore compellabo patrem? Amici in hac re sunt, alii fidis

mi, alii remissi & languentes.

Adversariorium tamen, pars vi dentur suz vicis pertæsi: pars au tem (quamvis vultum simulent) li honeste fore dimissos, cupidi.

Gande

De Constructione Nominum.

Gaudeo omnia succedere ex opre pato, tuis postremis literis.

Conjiciebam (ipså primå fron-

ose) rem huc esse redituram.

liu, ad te allatum nihil; fit, tum roquia longe hinc abes: tum propte-

mirea quòd rari intercursant nuncii.

Finis prima partis.

13 i Secunda Pars de Constru-

Stione Nominum.

quis II cest famulus patris, patri, vel to II paternus.

Ea est uxor fratris, fratri vel fra-

aricterna.

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Hic est equus regis, regi, vel re-

Is est dominus hajus fundi vel

m! huic fundo.

dist Est amplus dominus silvarum & aquarum; vel silvis & aquis, qualis s vi hic locorum qui squam.

Socer heri vel hero, affuturus

t) lest, veladeric hodie.

Hæc

Verbainfiniti modi pro nom. accus. ante sestatuunt.

> Quum duo Subst.diversa signisic.

Hæc est socrus fratris, vel trat Illa est genera patrui vel patrudat Perinde duriter me tractat, and essem privignus illius aut illi.

Ejus vel ei noverca est sæviorir

quam vitricus.

Patrimonia quæ illius, vel in pater, avus, parentes, & mijor (ultra mimoriam hominum) post derunt : is stulte perdidit.

Adeò ut ejus vel ei filius, nep & tota progenies, & posteritasi

lum devoveant.

Amat me vehementiùs, quàmi lius, aut illi patrem, matrem, fa trem, sororem, & totam cognatio nem.

Est præses machinarum bellici rum vel machinis bellicis.

Est primus vel præcipuus du exercitus, vel exercitui.

Avunculus meus est unus ex pri matibus urbis, vel urbi.

Quis est pater hujus pueri ve

huic puero?

Hic dignus est discipulorum ve discipulis esse præceptor, qui tum moribus, tum scientist eos instruit.

Iniquum

trat Iniquum est hunc famalorum vei trudmulis esse dominum; qui sibi do-, achinari nescir.

Ille Rex est regum qui omnia

or reavit.

Est homo perpaucorum homi-

vel jaum.

nepo

casil

pri

tum

r.

JUM

ijor Rosa est flos florum.

ooff Omnium voluptatum ea demum est voluptas.

Omnium dolorum hic dolor eft.

Libra ceræ novenis denariis æsti-

matur.

Emas mihi selibram croci, quami , fi drantem cinamonis, dextantem piatio peris.

Chorus hordei tosti in hodierno llica mercato, octenis folidis, sive aureis

æitimabatur.

Modius tritici, duodenis denadu riis pendebatur.

Semodius secalis, denis denariis.

. Semodiolus avenaceæ farinæ i ve quaternis denariis.

Lagena vel congius dulcis vini n vel octenis denariis Londini venditur.

Lagena cervisia, denario, cum quadrante.

Eft

Participiorum voces cum fint nom. geneti.postulant. Est amator virtutis, vel amat virtutem.

Injuriarum est defensor, vel injuit

Crapula est altrix omnium ægrifutudinum.

Est alieni appetens, sui profusus Justitiæ semper fuit observans,

Observantissimus æqui.

Multarum rerum est expertus. L. Quantumvis nummoram sit profusus, nihil pensi habet, dum

modò fibi supersit quicquam.

Tantaleas opes profunderet: we modò iis potiatur.

Opes recondit vel cumulat illi qui eas brevi profundet, vel earun profusus erit.

Sum hujus rei perplexus: quò

Adedest sui perplexus: ut quons se vertatignoret.

Nummorum prodigus est in eos, qui (si subsidii indigus suerit) ei o ci pitulari non valent.

Prudentiæ est inscius, qui sutu-si rorum non est præscius.

Gloria

vir Gloriæ adeò est avidus, ut sui injustice fit ignatus, vel seipsum ig-

Nummorum ita est avarus: ut egrifuæ conversationis cupidus sit nemo, velsuam samiliaritatem cupiat

ins. Honesti vel decori memor, nunc sumptuum (vel impensarum) liberaus. is, nunc autem parcus esse debet, pro temporis varietate.

Victoria, vel vincendi compos ne an impos fueris: tuæ fortunæ

veparticeps ero. ret Is largition is est capax.

Cujusque rei est rapax.

illi Est ed ax præcipuè deliciarum.

run Est bibax, præsertim dulcis vini. quò

Est judex rerum capitalium. Index hujus libri est præposte-

quorus.

OS,

Is hujus sceleris dux suit.

Hæc temulentarum compotatri-

o-cum dux est primaria.

Amplitudinis terrenæ ambi.iotu-sus est omnino: divinæ disciplinæ parum studiosus.

Vuleò B

Adjectiva qua deside-YIUM notitramgenetiv. poful.

Adjectiva verbalia in ax-genit. Adjectiva que desider. notit. Vulgò dicitur, doctrine tolera ut plurimum policicarum, vel age darum rerum, non sunt maxime perti.

Is doli est expers, & suarume

rum liberalis.

Hæc terra frugum est fertilis, norum verò sterilis.

Quisquis Grecarum literan est rudis: is medullitæ vel me latinitatis expers semper erit.

Inscitiæ meritò reus condem tur, qui eam linguam non ess unde latinitas ipsa, tanquam à s te, est deducta.

Caput est illi instar mallei, si

entiæ tamen expers.

Rex Henrieus septimus princeps luculentissima suit principist moria.

Erat enim princeps magnæ vir tis,vel magna principis erat vir

Quocirca præcipua princi laus viget, vel non mediocris l dis decantatur princeps.

Claruit enim princeps, non nus eorporis, quam ingenii virtute

Laus & vituper.
rei—in ablat. vel genetiv.

soler Ge, Clara suit in principe non modo el ageorporis, sed etiam animi virtus.

ime. Ad hoc erat vir præstant is sormæ & divini vultus: vel sic, Præstans rumerat viri sorma, & venustissimus qui-

dem ejusdem vultus.

cipis fortuna: vel sic, Incredibilis teras fortunæ suit princeps, adeò ut in l me eum tam surtim conjurari posset nit. hil quod non brevi citò facilè vel dem continuò adverteretur, rescisceretur, est vel in lucem emergerer.

nà si Neque silentio præterire possum miram structurarum (vel ædisicioi, si rum) magnitudinem: vel sec, Miræ magnitudinis structuras & (ædisinus cia) & novissimæ & pulcherrimæ mor formæ, Dædaleæque artis: suo viven-

pist tis tempore extructa.

Tum innumeros sumptus, solene vir nium vel regalium epularum: vel
vir sic, Saliares immēsi sumptus cœnas:
inci quas ad summum tum sui tum totius
ris l'regni honorem exhibuit, in exterorum (& in primis Castiliæ regis) occursu, ubivis Christianorum decantute; tatas.

B 2

Quis

Quis non extoliat divinam pri cipis religionem & singularem de vini cultus amorem: quæ in sur monumentis extant? vel sic.

Quis laudibus non efferat, divin næ religionis principem, & singularen in eodem divini amoris culo tum, ut sua declarant monumentar

Negare est nesas merita suorum bonorum operum, non sore immen i sa: vel sic, Resragari est absurdu meritorum suorum præmia non so reinnumera.

Quid prædicem sancta suæ religiosæ providentiæ statusa: tamis Westmonasterio, quam in Sakvator Hospitio, suis sumptibus sancia vel sic, Quid commemorem religiosam suorum divinorus statutorus con stitutione, haud secus in Westmons sterio: quam in Sakvatoris elcemos nario, suis impensis confirmatam.

Prorsus non dubito, bunc stul suz verz in Christo sidei corona in immortali gloria, vel sic, Fidelissi mè spero Christianum suz coroni sidei, syderea immortalitate, jamiam przmiatum.

Divina

n prie Divira hominum inventa, vel em drumana (divinitus) inventa, auin sur am venam, vel aureum seculum

(cœlesti influxu) jam rediisse ca-

divinuat : sive sagiunt.

ngu'r Veraenimeruditionis (vel dos cultrinæ) cognicio; Cimmeriis teenn nebris obducta, hominum (vel hu-

ioru mană industriă) in aperiam lucem

ime jam tindem prodiit.

irdu Enuckara eruditionis pericia, hilon so ce merè, & non languide studentibus, præstantior annulis & vasis aurel reis (vel ex auro) & aliis (idgenus) ami opibus fluxis ducitur.

ator Quippe cum dicia monilia aucia rea, (vel ex auro) va'a argentea;

igio (velex argento) trabea purpurea

con (vel ex purpura) vestes inauratæ rons (vel ex auri filo intexto) sunt de-

oss trita aut casu deperdita, eruditio ti-am. bi perstabit.

Probum non decet studentem, à in labernas cervifiarias, & vinarias freliff quentare.

Cuppam cervisiæ dummodò beiam. ne contectæ & depura : æ, congio vini electisimi prætero.

B 3

In-

Dativ. pofula verba compos,eum pre,ad, con, &c.

roni

frui

vina

Intactam vini seriam relevi.
Hic uter vinarius, est aliquandi
lum mucidus, mucet, vel mucel
unde adulteratur vinum.

Dolium vini superioris anni, die plato horni, vel hornotini vini di lio antesero.

Vinum hujus dolioli est les quare continuò absumi debet, diu num enim non erit.

Hoc vasculum vini Cretici no dum est desæcatum.

Hoc vinum est delicati odoris. Hoc vinum est asperum & t

nue.

Hoc vinum languescit, vel de cere incipit, vel eneruum, vel la guidum.

Hoc vinum vappescit.

Hoc vinum acet, vel est aceto

Est vinum adulter inum.

Hoc vinum est intensi coloris.

Vinum remissi coloris.

Hoc vinum est dilutum.

Hæc vinaria pocula, sunt just minutiora.

Morm est vir divini inge

n

vi. nii, & singularis (vel egregiæ) eruquanditionis. nuce

Est enim vir multis claris virtutibus (ut facessit assentatio) qua-

ni, dem haud novi alterum.

ini d Ubinam est vir (in quo tentæ coruscant virtutes) ea benignitate, le comitate, ea denique affabilitate.

Tum (ut tempus postulit) vir lepidis salibus, facetis jocis; Rursus i no (aliquando matura gravitate) vir (utita dicam) omnium horarum.

Bovinæ, & ovinæ carnes adeò sunt caræ: ut denarii obsonium, vix puerum saturet, vel unicâ refectione.

Cum Oxonie studui: septenorum denariorum convictu, fingulis hebdomadis sic satis resiciebar.

Pater habet ducentarum librarum merces, domum comportatas hodiè.

Compares nobis, oboli panem, denarii ova, & oboli cervisiam.

Sunt in nostrà vicinia, fusores campanarii, stannarii, plumbarii, ærarii.

Et paul d'inferius habitant sutores, vesti-

Laus & vituperium rei variis modis.

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ris,

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just

ige. nil

vestiarii, calcearii, caligarii, lettare chirothecarii, sutrices, lintcaria, sartores, calcearii.

In vico autem superiori sunt in bri serrarii, salcarii, secarii, culura sarii, armorarii, novacularii, signa rii, rotarii, plaustrarii, serrarii horologiarii.

In angiporto quidem dexistextores pannarii, stragularii, se

petarii, aulæarii.

Ad diverticulum à lævâ, vident textrices, bombycinarias, nectrient birrhetarias, textrices cinctuarias, nectrices plagiarias, & retiarias.

In urbis medio vel visceribi luculentissima, sunt siti acupico res, aurifabri, odorarii, vel aroma

topolæ, lintecarii.

In platea post-riori (velà tergo conversantur, vendicores pannarii fullones pannarii, fullones birrhe tarii, interpolatores vestiarii, car minarrices, & filatrices.

Et ex adverso (è diverso vel è ri gione) sunt constituti : mercato res, piscatori i, pullarii, sive avi ari coqui fartores, vinarii, cervisiarii

cervi

rii, duano itinere, hine abest.

arii,

rvi-

Mensis vel menstruo intervallo

nif. partem

tempor. 172

ablat.vel

accus.

ad

ad sumptum mihi hic egi quireditum capturio, percupio, vel sidero.

Quodsi nummorum satis massuperesset: si duorum aut tri mensium, (vel sic) bimestri, auti mestri spatio, hic loci remora parvi penderem.

Unius anni vel annali pereg natione, hinc Hierosohmam pete

redii.

Est homuncio, vix trium pedalialitudine, vel tripedali.

Es craifior me, palmæ, vel palm

ri latitudine.

Sumaltior te pollicis, vel pollcari longitudine, superque.

Multa recordor, velmemorian neo, quæ trium, & quatuor ann rnm puer, vel sic, trimulus vel qui drimulus puer feci.

Perinde sapis atque unius did aut duorum dierum puer, non auto

dices diurnus puer.

Oratores, sive legati Gallican cum maximo honore: (quali ante actis temporibus vix usquam legitur) sunt accepti.

Eoder

surasubjicitur nom. in abla. genetiv.

Magnitu-

dinus men-

Qua fignif. part. temp.— uare-Eodem quoque modo, vel haud weld secus, oratores qui ab rege Castilia is madvenerunt.

Quidam ex nobilissimis regni, tri aut splendidissimo ornatu, in obviam nordunt missi.

Ad hoc Prætor & senatores majoeregres, primates, vel optimates urbis, peu aut urbani, eodem apparatu iis equi-

târunt obvii.

Operæ pretium, jucundum, grapedi tum erat, cernere, aspicere, videre, palm contemplari ess, urbem ingressos, suo quemque patriæ, vel patrio mopol re, luculentissime ornatum.

Insuper communis, vulgaris, vel rian gregarius populus Londinen fis vicatim vel plateatim, eosdem saluta-

tum conflux êce.

anno

oded

l qui In ponte Londinensi vidi tria, aut quatuor capita hominum, vel humina, perticis affixa.

In occidentali portà Londinensi expositus est in pertica hominis vel

humanus thorax partitus.

E regione depender h E regione depender hominis vel leg humana coxa cum crure.

Aspectu mirandumest, vel aspicere

Forma vel modus rei sub vicitur nom. in ablat.

cere est mirum: pilos capitum de dere vel deciduos, & cartilagin nasorum tabefactam, vel tabidam

Tum digiti manuum torrefall

& offium tenus hærentes.

Perpetuum est documentum un versæ juventæ, præcavere: ne si (ipsius) pertinaciæ (plus justo considant: vel suam (ipsius) tem ritatem inconsultò desendant.

Sua enim solius temeritas, i ignominiosum illud exitium e adegit, & suum exterminium qui rere, velasciscere impulit.

Nemo quidem dolebir ob mo tem tuam, qui ultro eam quæris,

lacessis, & sine justa causa.

Objiciet enim quivis, id mand hominis imprudentis factum in

petu.

Itaque pro factis vel secundus facta æstimabit sama. Quod si pro spera succedant sacta: id tuâ pro vidi viri prudentià contigisse se rent.

Sin minus succedant tua instituta condemnabitur tua imperiti viri inscitia.

Multos

Nomina
partitiva
aut partiti
vè posita-érc.geneti.

Multos, frequentes, vel complures eoiú, inter eos, vel ex iis video, qui aliorum opulcula, vitio dare arrogant: Cæterum paucos, imò nullos eorundem, inter eosdem vel ex iisdem comperio, qui sue lucubrationis quicquam edunt.

Aliqui vel alii eorum, inter eos, vel ex eis, erratum, quod ipli corrigere ignorant, facile annotabunt,

vel confingent.

Tume orum inter illos, velex iis sunt nonnulli, qui errorem temere hallucinabuntur, haud secus, ac sutor ille considens, vel impudens qui pictorem Apellem, carpere, insimulare, & reprehendere est ausus.

Quod si quis, quispiam, quisquam vel ullus illorum, inter illos, velex illis, censuram aliorum corrigendorum usurparet, priùs discat, vel sua edere foret æquum.

At vulgo fertur, mendicorum inter eos, vel ex eis quilibet, alteri dexteritatem invidet.

Ecquis obtrectatorum, inter obtrectatores, vel ex detrectatoribus, (quisquis horum inter hos vel ex

eis)

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eis) sit, qui coram authore (taltem

ringere audet.

Veruntamen clanculum, vel clan qui doctiores (ac potius) doctissin corum; inter eos vel ex eis, viden tur sibi: vicem canis pernoctis Lu næ allatrantis suscipiunt.

Rarissimè cernitur similis pater næ probitatis soboles-Vix testi

culi vena ulla paterni-

Non pauci vultu patri simile conspiciuntur: qui tamen ejus pror sus dissimiles sunt moribus.

Nimirum vulgatum (veltritum) est dictum, Proba frequenter vaccavi tulum parit improbum.

Quod in omnium est ore, veri

haud est dissimile.

Quantumvis tuarum rerum (vel de tuis rebus) certus sis, suturorum tamen casuum, velde futuris casibus dubius esse non importunum velinconfultumeft.

Novi hominem antehac qui sui instituti vel de instituto se securum jacticavit: subita tamen reflavit fortuna, adeò ut suæ vicis vel de vice sollicitus esset.

Sum-

Adietiv. defider. notitiam. memor erc.

De Confirutione Nominum.

Summum homini est solatium qui licet fluxarum opum sit egenus, indigus vel inops, virtutis tamen aut erudicionis est dives vel locuples.

Quippe(quod vulgo cernitur)virtus & eruditio complures fortunæ pauperes agrorum, vel agris divites vel opulentos reddunt tandem.

Quantumlibet divitiarum habeas, una quidem horula, casu deperdas prorfus.

Si verò eruditionis quicquam sit illi: opibus licèt exhaustis, victum tamen sibi acquirat.

Sin eruditionis nihil habeat: paululum victus expectet, ni aut petat, aut deprædetur.

Avaritiæ sacra fames, rerum ita avidum reddit quemquam, ut divitiarum satis se habiturum diffidat.

Adeò ut multi, ubi rerum multum & plus quam honesse consument iis abundat, mentiantur se parum imò nihil opum habere.

Avaro gratus vel acceptus venit nemo, nisicommodus aut frugiser sibi veniat.

Quodfi Dativ.

Adjectiva qua ad coplam,egestatem & c.

Adject. in neutr. gen. absolute posit. genit. postul.

Adjectiva au b.commod.incommodivoluplas-- oc.

clan iffin iden

Lu

Item

ater telli

mile oror

um avi.

veri

(vel rum ibus lin-

fui rum

forvice

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Quod si incommodus ei aut sumputuosus accedas, pestifer, molestus, injucundus est sibi adventus tuus.

Quantumvis sanguine sibi propinquus vel proximus: aut vicinitate eidem quantumlibet conjunctus, contiguus vel finitimus sis: noncongrua, conformis, aut confona animo est tua samiliaritas, si advenias vacuus.

Quid ita execrabile cuiquam ut pestisera hæc cupiditas, quæ hominem stercoratis opibus subditum reddit?

Et interdiu & noctu affert varios casus animo formidolosos.

Avarus ultro hâc non gradietur quâ notus obvius siat, qui sumptuum est tenax.

Verum se subducet per angiportum aut circuitum, paucis aut nullis pervium.

Liberalis homo vel liberalitas utile vel utilitati sibi judicat nihil nisi eidem honestum vel honestati accedat.

Nefanda est illa privata utilitas

Verbain bilis—ut & part. in dus. quæ imposterum cuique turpis, vel turpitudini emergat.

Quanquam turpis ea utilitas prima fronte dulcis grata (aut delectabilis) vel dulcior tibi videatur, cum tamen molesta acerba vel molestiæ & acerbitati tibi evadat tandem, eam vilipendo—

Jure igitur censeatur & liberalis & prudens, qui non minus honestatem sibi quam utilitatem pensitat.

Cæcerum scelerata ea cupiditas plerosque homines adeò sascinat, ne multi, qui secus sapiunt vitia sibiadvertant.

Vir prudens ad cujusque generis societatem aprus est, vel ad quorumvis conjunctionem est idoneus.

Morosus, quemvis suo animo non morigerum prorsus est osus.

Ideoque rident eum, & conversationem ejustem sunt exosi, vel perosi omnes.

Fatuus verbis adeò turgidus est: ut omnia animi secreta ebulliat vel effutiat.

Piudens verò iffectione vacuus, tacitus

Natus, comodus, incommod. accusat.

Exolusperolus pertelus—

Adjectiv.
qua ad Copan egeft.
genit. vel
ab'at.

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tacitus aurem præbet, & rem in ma turum tempus differt.

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Prudens igitur emergit ampli gu honoribus, ubi improvidus expe caj ctatione viduus abicedit.

Ubi pectus superbià est tumi sib dum, lingua multiloquii est plen vel reserta.

Prudens cum fortunæ saturitat tel vel de saturitate est refertus, tun maximè est modestus & sollicitu lo quâ ratione sui affectus elationum sive ab elationibus est vacuus—

Quò altiùs quisquam ascendi & cò oculatiori vigilantia opusessi trabi. Quippe si manus aut pes des ciat, in præceps ruit.

Ideire dest laude, laudis, vel landari dignus, vel non indignus, que moderantiam ubivis observat.

Haud facile dixerim utrum re prehensionis, reprehensione, vel re prehendi est dignior, suarum reru nimium prodigus, quam avarus.

Utrumq; vitium est extremum avarus tamen à virtute (quæ est in medio) multò longior prodigivel quàm prodigus videtur.

Avaru

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Ve

Opus & usus ablat. exig.

Dignus indignus abla.

Avarus Reipublicæ est incommodior prodigo; vel quam prodigus; nam ex prodigo commodum e capiunt aliqui.

Avarus omnibus est ingratus: &

ni sibi iph omnium ingratissimus.

Igitur macte vitute, mi puer, esto vilitatem & turpitudinem vitii conan templans.

Ab indecoro mi puer, alienus vel longinquus (tanquam à scopulo

un marino) fugias.

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TO re

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Tum (vel fic) vivas liber à curs di & conscientiz verme, & otiosus, vel fi tranquillus ab animo.

Finis (ecundæ partis.

Tertia pars de Constructione Verborum.

TTIc probus est, & justus homo, u qui neque favore, neque odio, timore, aut spe; à justitia inclinat m uspiam, imò erecto animo constat.

Quot tamen ex jurisperitis, inveniuntur justi & æqui judices, aut

Verb. Sub-Stantiva Sum, for rem, fie, Conomin. Verbaitem Paffiva.

com-

Item verb. geftus, &c.

Denique omu a ferè 2:0164-Genouin. Adjectivi nominis.

Sum genit. post. quot. sign. posseß. erc. Laus & vituer. in ablat.

comperiuntur fideles advocati di sig entibus, quos non jugulet pecunia mu

Dum copiosa superest pecunia tecum in pedes ibunt & consisten rei pugiles; at consumprà pecunià, se c d as vel quiescas solus, vel dereli ctus miser.

Vivasne, an moriare mendicu tis (amist jure) nihili pendunt illi s lias res agunt.

Olim vir exticisti, & rursus fore ric idem, dummodò tibi essent opes. Quicunque perstat, persistit, mane vel perseverat vir justus, immorta po litate (absque dubio) fruetur.

Hujus opinionis semper sui, u iu neminem justum censeam, cujus fa gi eta dictis non conveniunt.

Is est invictà animi fortitudine qui in omni fortuna sibi constat.

Laus magnanimitatis non tan-ne tum restat in eo, qui est magna cor poris virtute, sed in eo demum, qui da ex animi adversita: ibus dominatur.

Quipre qui cantatissimà suerun co victoria, Jason, Achilles, Hercule mi & Alexander, qui tamen animi libidinibus mode, a:i non valerent, in rui

figni

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signi notantur esse infamia, ut qui muliebri servitio subjugati.

Quicunque alterius non miseia retur, erit illi justicia sine miseri-

se c rdiâ.

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Eâdem quippe mensurâ (ut sacraprodunt litera) qua menti fueritis, remetietur vobis.

Unusquisque in postremo obitusuarum rerum sa aget : sibi misere ricordiam vociferans; ut in mori-

bundis crebr à cernitur.

Veium magnates, qui summa sunt ne m potentià: Farum admonitionum (velhas admonitiones) oblivit cunu tur: qui suæ ipsius fragilitatis (frafa gilitatem) mortifque inexorabilis, haud reminiscuntur.

Quis corum (vel eis) miserebine tur, simiserationis (vel miseratio-

an ne) indigeant.

Multi illius (vel illum) recor-OIdabuntur: misericordiam animæ exoptantes, qui hac in luce miserian cordiarum (vel misericordias) meuk minit.

bi Sa:rum meminit eloquium eoin rum (eos vel de iis) qui opera misericordia !

3 atago mi-Cereor mileresco genit.

Reminiscor, oblivifcor, recordor, memini, gcn ti.aut accusat.

Omniaverba acquisitive posta dativum.

sericordiz non recordantur, qua acerbam in eos sententiam (in il do calamitatis die) laturus est Dem.

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Cam fortuna nimium præce da (cita vel præceps) tibi alludit (an det accedit vel accrescit,) diuti mi (plerumque) tibi non perstabit.

Compertum est, borten flores (quale est lilium) brevi on co lis omnium (vel omnibus intue tibus) ad miram altitudinem ad lescere, subitò marcescentes & a

Itaque præcoces (vel præman ri) fructus tibi (pro tempore) w luptati (vel ad voluptarem) acc dunt, at corum tempus præce evanescit, vel dilabitur.

Videmus quanto præcipition mercatoribus, causidicis & id gen aliis (quibus cæca alludit fortum confluent opes.

Horæ tamen momento aut dil buntur, aut vix tertio hæredi m nent, (vel restant) nisi magno si incommodo, vel detrimento, vel (aut in) detrimentum sibi, alioqui ad (vel in) exterminium fibi. Ho

Dativus acquistivè-

Hoc esset sapientissimo cuique documento, præcipiti utilitati recordanda, vel ad utilitatem recordandam.

In regis curià, cuicunque est munus, sibi opus esse perspicio, ut oculatissime sese moderetur.

In primis studeat, quibuscunque congruere, aslu assentire, diligenter famulari, & in horas inservire.

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Ad hoc cuicunque occurrit; huministime l'une salutare; ubi ei imperat major, paratissimus; familiari indigo suppetias ferre non ingratus.

Quicquid audiat aur videat : linguæ, vel linguam moderari habet, sic multis incommodis (vel multa incommoda) medebitur.

Tum maximè præcaveat, ne cuivis suadeat, vel dissuadeat quicquam, nisi probabile; sicque omnibus morem gerens paucis displicebit.

Itaque si studiis hominum obsequens, aliorum dictis non pertinaciter insultet, ei amicantes omnes, inimicabuntur paucissimi.

Quodsi

Sum, cum midtis aliis geminum afciscit dativum-Est proba. beo Dativillo -

Verba inperandi, Dativum --

perba obsequendi, Oc.

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Verba minandi & irascendi, G.C.

Dativum pofulant verba compolita cum pre, ad, con, coc.

Quod fieum lædat (vel offen dat) quispiam, non jamjam sib (vel secum) irasci debet. acerbis conviciis vultuque ruzoso secun stomachari offendens, imò mo destè cum ipso expestulare inju bi

Tum sicubi obsonio debito de fraudetur, aut cubili, mazistrati bus (vel cum magistratibus) nor contencat (vel convicietur) imi blandiciis eisdem (vel cum eisdem) congrediatur, ut alias favoren ca captet.

Sicque illis (vel cum illis) sek qu amicicià conjungar: & sui deside rii compos fier, ubi alii impote pe velexpertes crunt.

Præti rea magistratus, si eorum amicicia (vel in eorum amicicia) (P assidue inharcre cogitet: a iqual do donatus (vel præmiatos) cura jub necessium est.

Cum nullo certet (vel contendat) nisi beneficiis, ut eum vincat, cap aut virtute.

Tum vigilet rè majoribus se im præponat: quamvis eis (vel eos) tun

ante-

ante-eat, quavis virtute. Imò summisse eisdem cedat, vel succumbat.

Qui in curia, sui (vel sibi) vel (in suos affectus) vel (in suis affectibus) dominari rectè nôrit, ubicunque gentium agere contingat, nè curet.

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Ut brevis fiam, paucis absolvam, inpauca conferam, brevi concludam vel ad pauca redeam, Curia (ut ita dicam) est monstrum multorum capitum; ipso Argo oculation; tot surrigit aures, tot linguas reserat, quot fama volans velalata.

Plurimam salutem vobis impertio, mei (ad unum) commilitones.

Plurima salute vos impertio mei a) (pariter) condiscipuli.

Avete, salvete, salvi sitis, vos re jubeo salvere.

Gratus est adventus.

Assidens, locum mature capesse, at capessito, vel capessas.

Cedite: vel amovete; vel amose imini parumper, vos desidero ut los) cum capiam.

Noftro-

Verba imperandi, O.C.

Scholastica sermocinationes.

Hac variam habent constructionem-Toc.

Verbatia-(itiva-accusativ.

Atexhis quadam, cum alies casibus-Or.

Verbarogandi docendi vestiendi duplicem reg. Accus.

Metno, timeo,formido-accus. vel dativ.

Paßivis additur ablat.ag. anteced. preposit.

Nostrorum libellorum u (posthac) interdico tibi.

Eosenim oblinis, & obliteras morem atramentosi sartoris.

Erras velfalleris, imò mihi e rum fructum invides; profectò p rem vicem reddam.

Audi mi condiscipule, audit audias me, memoriter recitante partem, carmina, regulam, materia latinam.

Hic intermittas, erras enim.

Si male legam, admone me.

Adeò formido (vel metuo pr ceptorem) ut totus tremam, ho reamque.

Hanc sententiam non intellige (velsentio) oro igitur ut eam mi ter n declares.

A me vel mihi (quoad scio) ed illi in cebere.

Omniá-ne tibi (vel abs te) scrip ta sunt vulgaria, quæ à præceptor nam nobis hodierno mane fuerunt ti na le dita?

Omnia quidem à me (vel mili funt literis mandata.

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Vapulo, vaneo, exuloablat.

ceptori) exulârunt aliquot perditi, qui ab eo (velei) vapulare repugnant.

Paululo ab eis (vel iis) vænivit illim gratia, & à sua protervitate sa- di sunt stulti.

Præceptoris filia, mihi invitissimo nupsit, vel nupta est hodiè.

Mihi adeò aspera & acerba videtur conjux: ut si ardentibus prunis cremaretur, nihili penderem.

Sic me complectitur (velal: sic ab e à complector) ut vestigia (diu post) natibus inhærent.

(vel ingressus est) gymnasium.

Perinde gratus advenit multis inter nos, atque fluctus in navem.

Fabricabo (vel moliar) insidias illi inscienti, quamvis Argo sit oculatior.

Dum is interpretatur Ciceronianam lectiunculam, vel dum Ciceroniana lectiuncula ab eo interpretatur, astu hinc me subducam.

Ubi hæ duæ lineæ exarentur, hinc abeo. Verba transitiva— accusativum.

C 2

Haud

Quinetiam verba quamlibet alioqui intransitivaerc. accus.

Sunt que figurate accus. babent.

Duinetiam verba qualibet -accuf. admittant cognatæ signif. Verharegandi, &c.

accusativ.

Haud secus disciplinam hod rem inardesco, ac lepus tympanum.

Invito animo hodie literis in cumbo, tum quia supplicium p vesco.

Si mei juris essem, hoc tam gra die Bacchanalia viverem.

Heri dolosum praceptori l dum lufi, quocirca asperum cant cum hodie canere me edocuit.

Curriculum (vel cursum) curre me fecit, adeò ut sanguineum sud rem desudent nares.

Quò obnixiùs eum veniam po stulavi, eò graviùs inflixit suppl cium.

Documentum me edocuit, cui recordabor dum vivam.

Rem additam te docerem, eam cæteros celare velis.

Nihil à me rogare potes (falte æquum) quin id à me necessari exores.

Præceptor me nudatum deverberavit, ne vestibus me exue so aut induere valerem.

Oro ut hanc rem illum & cæter omnes celes, vel sic, Oro ut har dic

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rem illi & cæteris celes, vel sic, Oro hanc rem illo, vel de illo celes, vel oro illumede hac re & cæteros celes omnes: nam si palam siat, ego pereo sunditus.

Nihil ad rem respondes mihi.

Literas scripsitibi (vel ad te) at responsum mihi (vel ad me) missifi nullum, neque literis neque verbis.

Tam duriter hominem tractavi ne verbum quidem mihi (vel ad me) adjiceret amplius.

Me postea compessare, convenire, affari, vel alloqui, prorsus non audebar.

Unus sublegit pennario (vel è pennario) pennas ad unum, oro igitur mutuato mihi pennam.

Ego majus malum accepi, cincto enim vel è cincto detraxit unus pennarium, unà cum atramentario cornu.

Spondeo te nunquam studioso scholastico damnum illaturum, nisi eum libris privaveris.

diceret? nescio.Facilis enim Cicero-

Imprimis
verb. fign.
commodum
— & c.Dativum—

Quadam accipiendi distandi ablat. vel dativ.

nem

nem facundià abdicabis, quàm probus latinus evadas.

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Innata est tibi indocilitas, quare re ingenità, te exhæredare (vel or bare) iniquum foret.

Scite sane dictum, citius medul lam a ligone expellas, quam tria vocabula proba è fronte tuâ.

Complures, paululum voluntation sur, multo lucro præponunt, præferunt, vel anteponunt, in quibus unus es ipse.

Studiosus adolescens vanis oblectamentis eruditionem antecapere solet.

Multis me eruditioribus, præcurri, me a laborios a industria.

Est mihi præcipuæ voluptati, cum ess mihi succumbere respicio.

Si erravero reddendo, legendo vel pronunciando, me errati (vel de errato) admoneas quæso.

Si me vernaculæ linguæ (vernacula lingua) vel de vernacula lingua) vel de vernacula lingua) accusaveris: condemnabo te rursus pugnæ, pugna vel de pugna) in præceptoris absentia, par pari referto.

Pluris

postivum
postul.verb.
composit.
cum pra,
ad, con,

Sub, coc.

Verba accufandi,
damnandi,
monendi—
genetiv.

Pluris te infimulari novi quàm opinaris, vel opinione tuâ.

Flocci pendo, quanti me condemnes: non minoris enim te damnabo.

Emas benevolentiam paululo ubivis locorum, quantam ex querimoniis concilies.

Lucrum quod ex hac re capies, quadrante non valet.

Quantivis enim (vel quantilibet quanticunque) fructus hinc valent, illinc pluris erit jactura.

Tua tantidem (& pluris opinor) constiterunt quàm ea venundabis.

Qui minori pretio venundat, quam comparat: mirum est si rem faciat (vel lu crum faciat) uspiam.

Qui lucrari cupit, merces duplo pluris æstimare debet, (quod Londinenses factitant) quàm venundet.

Minimi, imò nauci, aut nihilo pendo eum: qui merces suas non maximi faciar.

Tace (velsie sce) sodes, clamore enim aures imples.

Si clamorem perpeti non possis, vel panniculo auriculas infercito.

Tua petulans & neoterica pro-

Verba æstimand —

Flocci,nan-

Quibustibet verbis
subjicitur
nomen pretii—in ablativo.
Excip. hi
genitivi,
tanti, quati, pluri.—

Verba æstimandi genitivo. gaudent.

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c. ablat. vel genit.

nunciatio Italica: delicatas vel pro rientes aures mira pascit mula dine.

Cum omnis natio fuam amplim dine magnificat (vel ditat) linguan quare nostram eâdem non digna mur: cum omnis (præter Hebræam) loquela, confusioni succumbit.

Si me semel ab hac provincit bi solvam, liberem, expediam, nun quam denuò similem, in me susci piam.

Nutu unius digituli onus tibi al ciscas quod utraque manu, abs in h haud amoveas.

Scitum est igitur: ut ab pænita. tia posterà tete contineas.

Abitineto fordidulas manus à libro, multo malo.

Mihi manus, tuis, munditia non a cedunt.

Manus tuæ, ipsas; ad illinendum parietem magis idoneas, quàmut librum evolvant, judico.

Tuæ munditiæ, ejus specimen mirentur omnes.

Tuo cultui, ipse vah objiciant universi.

Praposit.in compositioneeundem quem extra composit. regeb.

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Culturam eam laudabit unusquisque.

Bone vir, plus bonorum morum

vidisse qu'im edidicisse videris.

Bonis moribus quisnam iis minus ac tu utitur: haud scio, licet te coram, illud prædicem.

Ova frixa cum petasone quibus vescebar in jentaculo, eructare me faciunt.

Probè ostendit stomachus, quibus uteris moribus.

Honesti viri fungeris officio, nihilo præterquam fino, & feopis cares.

Quisquis fruatur tuâ conversatione, delectetur ea: quippe qui bonis moribus, perinde ac ovum tarinà avenaceà, scates.

Q. Quot hicloci, annis, vel annos grammatica incubuisti; vel operam dedisti?

R. Secundus annus, vel biennium præteriit, superque, postquam buc primim adveni.

Q Hoccine tuâ ipsius manu exarasti?

R. Ita sane, literam cultiori formà exasare scio, si luber mihi

Q. Quar

O exclamantunomin. vocat. Vtor, fungor, fruor, ablat.

Quæ sign. partem temporis in ablat. vel accusat.

Quodvis verbum admittis ablat. fign. intram. cauf. a 1

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Q. Quorsum? quâ gratiâ? qu fine ob vel propter quem finem? u pro quo fine literis incumbis? ve operam das?

R. Ea demum gratia, vel pro gratià, vel propter hunc finem, u eruditionem consequar, vel nan

ciscar.

Q. Quis casus te adeò tristen reddit?

R. Adeo triftor (vel sum triftis) timore, prætimore, per, ob vel prop ter timorem virgæ, & supplicium præceptore mihi interminatum.

Q. Esto bono animo; virgan ex salicto factam tibi, nodis refertam, nuper vidi : operæ-pretium foret puero aspicere.

Cum æquanimitate hoc antidotum (licet amarum) accipito, tandem enim pariet commodum.

R. A ridiculis & jocis desistito, velcessato, quod si in meo esses loco minimè te juvarent scommata.

Nonnulli abundant (vel affluunt eloquentià: qui tamen sapientià deficiunt: Vel sic, Nonnullis abundat vel affluit eloquentia, qui-

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Fidus es, ubi opus est: hominem malis impeditum, desicies.

Quod si ad bellum esses profecturus: à duce cit à desiceres, qui in tam minimo periculo, languescis.

Omnium maximo hos ignavos prosequor fastidio: qui (umbratici equi more) ubivis sunt trepidi: vel omnia pavescunt.

Intrepidum, qui graviter ad rem accingitur, summo amore prosequor vel afficio.

Timeo (vel metuo) mihi à febre, nam secundo quoque die aliquantulum male afficior.

Si morbum timeas: cave tibi à crapulâ.

Ausculta vel audi pauca antequamabeas; vel ante discessium.

Vel audiens fueris: cave ab hoc homine de quo meministi modò, nè nimium credas ei.

Plus enim horæ intercapedine recipiet tibi: quam septennio præstare valet.

Quicquid autem recipit abs

Prosequor te amore, &c.afficio-

Metuo, timeo, formido, dat. vel ablat.

At ex his
quædam
cum aliis
casib. copulantur.

quopiam, redditur nunquam.

Atque ad alia mala hoc sibi as h cedit, tibi in eum meritissimò, bene n dicere nolit.

Id quod benigno & cordato vin a accederet, summo dolori, vel ad do e lorem.

Accedas hominem, mei pericul lo: ei etenim ad omnia responden haud impar es: propiùs accedas a eum.

Reddam hominem æquè placi dum, atque agnus est tandem.

T. Tuas reddidi literas cuim voluissi: at repetitas pecunia haud quaquam redditurus est.

H. Itane imposuit nobis? age humeris sibi, decem minarum onu

imponam.

Dicam è summo tribunali ei com paravi, quam quidem sibi gravi sumptu comparet tandem.

Quid sit, majoribus (vel cum majoribus) sese comparare, mo

nebo.

Causam nostram viro commen davi, quem ille apud amicos, neuti quam est commendaturus postea.

Cauli

Verba comparandi regunt Dati.

Causidieum vel jurisperitum mihi conduxi : qui negotio nostro en maximopere conducet.

Haud minus diligenter in (vel ad) nostram rem incumbit, ac si sua

effet.

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Libris assiduè incumbit, câ demum gratia ut rei potiatur.

Adeòut sidecem minarum munus ei dare valerem, illo non indignus eft.

Epistolam nuper ad me, tabellariodedit; quid in nostro negotio

est actum.

Novus & inauditus morbus finistro lateri incessit, quod me syncopi sæpius afficit.

Incessit præcordia intolerabili tortione, perinde ac si jam jam me

perimeret.

Hic morbus ca me afficit molestià, ut disciplinæ vacare nequeam.

Medici admonitione (velab admonitione) vaco: id quod mihi ad dolorem accedit.

Neque per negotia vacat mihi consulere remedio.

Verba dandi, Greddendi reg. Datio

Dativum postulant verba composit.cum bis prapol. præ,ad, in, Sub.

Si Si

Si promissa præstiteris: te & honestum & sidum præstabis vi. (si rum.

Ampliora mihi præstitit quam ni ad unum amici.

Beneficentià in me suà, parentibus (vel parentes) totique cognationi (vel cognationem) præstat.

dit: dum in manu duravit virga.

Nates cecîdit adeò; ne cutis in iis sanarelinquatur.

Adeò constipantur plagæ, nè alii vix cedat alia.

Si in virum evadam: illam crudelitatem vindicabo. Vel sic, in suam atrocitatem illam vindicabo.

Spero me aliquando tandem eò fortunæ aspiraturum: ubi meipsum ab ejus servitute vindicem, atque meipsum in libertatem restituam.

Propterea quòd mihi tantopere favet: antidotum (quod hinc septennio eum afficies) paravi sibi.

Si meis fortuna institutis aspiraverit, ad animi expectationem aspirem olim.

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Huc ades (veladsis) & mihi (si opus fuerit) adesto.

Adero omni periculo vel in om-

ni periculo.

Nollem te à nobis abesse, si opus

postulet.

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Non deero tibi (persuasum habeas) dum pedibus consistere possum.

Ne cura, non enim deerit tibi

Satis vigoris ossibus tuis inest quod si in animo insit audacia strenuissimis quibusque occursemus.

Intersuisti disputatiunculis,

windisputatiunculis.

Tantum alter ab altero distabat quantum à Londino, ad meum natale solum interest, quæ centum milliaribus intersunt.

Audivissine quæ inter se contulère?

Post ubi alter eorum cesserit: in sese ignorantiam contulit omnem.

Erit sibi documento perpetuò, nè majori vel cum majore sese conferat.

Non pauciora duodecim fannis

Sum cum
compositis
exigit Dativum.

illi (vel in eum) contulit, antequan tant perfecerint.

Non parum sibi conferet, si sa pit, reddetque eum accuratiorem. stul

Hunc summopere exculérant on nes, ob & eruditionis & morum cla tavi ricatem.

Hunc pro meritis satis effern

Domum me hinc conferam.

Quò vos hinc confertis?

Non parum gloriose sese effen, qua vultusque tetricos ostentat.

Sui confilii ita parcus est nè pe sert dem'e foribus efferar, nisi dato au schol reo angelo.

Linacrus Galenum è Graci post linguâ in Latinam (& stilo quiden tuli cultissimo) extulit nuper.

In qua editione, multa in (velad) per lucem detulit.

Graca lingua peritià pollet, a deò ut nonnulli inter Erasmum &illum paululum differre contendant, bi o

Pari stylo ita conveniunt: ut parum differt alter ab altero.

Adeò ut primi, nedum infimi, hominis laudem amplissime diffe per

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rant cum ob eruditionem, tum ob præcipuam industriam.

Hoc volumen miro ordine di-

Rulit.

Neque hanc editionem præcipitavit, imò in multos annos non imprudenter distulit.

viris qui imprimendi arcem prius

intulêre.

Multa contractiori spatio infert qua litera scripta: & cultiùs pollet.

Non tamen bibliographis infert incommodum quantum egenis scholasticis commodum.

Non multi præterfluxerunt anni postquam in Angliam se prius in-

tulit.

Pernicioso inservire studes (compertum habeo) ut qui damonio lucernam offert.

Auspicato tete mihi nunc offers.

Vulgò fertur, ubi commodum tibi offert qui squam, accipito.

Verba perferre possum, plagas au-

temminimè.

Quid novi nobis (vel ad nos)
pertulisti.

Multa

Multa tibi continuo referam& verbis & literis. di D

Laboribus parem referam gratiam aspir

His literis perspicio, bum conari pristinam inter nos amicici tit pr am referre velle. hodie

Nuperrime se iratum nobis osten dit : at nunc pedem refert.

Quippe qui meorum erga eun officiorum referens numerum; ani mum suum in melius retulir.

In sinistrum consilium, suumer Qui rorem referens, ad æquanimitaten nostram rem omnem retulit.

At postpositis blanditiis mutuò à nobis accepta, ad nos, refern bunc velim.

Villosus pullus (crebrò) probusevadit equus.

Pauperum itidem filii gratiâ & virtute, in (velad) summam dignitatem sæpius evadunt.

Itaque & inopiæ, & servitutis in os, commoda, (vel molestias) vel ex in xter commodis evadit.

Gratulor tibi ob tuæ & eruditio erm nis, & virtutis laudem, quam di ulgo vulgatam audio.

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Ell

Est tibi justissima causa gratulandi Deo, sicque ad amplitudinem aspirabis.

Me heri peccantem animadvertit præceptor: metuo igitur mihi nè hodie in nates animadvertat.

Finistertiæ partis.

Quarta pars de Constructione Impersonalium Verborum.

Dialogus de officiis seve moribus Scholasticis.

Prac. C UM praceptoris est haud secus moribus ac isciplina suos instituere discipuos, epitomen de sebolasticis officiis extemporariam collegimus.

Disc. Nostrà, tyrunculorum, ermagni interest, moribus imbui; ulgò enim dicieur, prestat puerum en natum quàm immoratum esse.

Præc.

Hactria Impersonalia interest refert & est genitiv.

Quarta pars de Constructione

Prac. Sunt nonnulli praceptore cum quorum (vel cuja) parvi refert, fu tur, discipulis mores aperire: dumm do adliteratura peritiam perduca nere suos.

Disc. Hi inculti præceptores, bus que quid suà, neque quid pueror educandorum interest callent, a satis

sapiunt.

Prac. Omnibus constit (vell cul quet) quicquid imbibit tenera et (probumne an improbum sit) its rem in provecta atate subolet.

Disc. Mihi nunc accidit, usur cipa nit, obtigit, evenit, contigit, ferr obvenit experientia illud dicen quod apud Horatium legi. Quo fica mel est imbuta recens, servabit odom ver Testa din.

Prac. Prius de praceptoris offic aliqua meminisse liber, vel place vel mihi, quam discipulum instruam.

Disc. Æquum est, vel conv nit. Nam præceptoris vita, discip b est vitæ exemplar, & imitandiso mula.

Præc. Præceptori (inprimis congruit, convenit, expedit, velit cumbit

In dativum feruntur hacim. personalia-accidit, &c.

Ludi-magister esse D

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cumbit, ejus scientiæ quam profitetur, est satis experto.

Disc. Attamen nobis indies cernere patet vel licet, quo pacto docendi munus arrogant complures: qui-

bus discere præstarer.

Præc. Cum ab iis præceptoribus, satisfiat parentibus (benè ne ab iis, an malesiat discipulis) suapte

culpå fit.

Summatim ut agam (præceptorem præcipuè) decet imò oportet,
ubivis (& præsertim) coram discipulis, severitatem servare & præserte.

Disc. At non pauci, banc in austeritatem, as potius crudelitatem pervertunt, adeò ut discipulos his adhærere non juvet, vel delecter, ut me expertum non latet, fugit, præterit, vel fallit.

Prac. Hæc errata haud decent præceptorem, neque visa oportent, in
modesto saltem.

Disc. Blandæ præceptoris admonitiones, animum mirifice mibi juvabant, imò diligentiorem quam rigiditas extrema, me effecerunt.

I Doctus.

Hec impersonalia ac cusandicasum exigut; juvat, decet— GC. 2 Gravis.

3 Masue-

Prec.

Quarta pars de Constructione

His imperfonalibus fubjicitur accus. cum genit.vo pænitet—

4.Constans.

capit, incipit, definit, debet, impersonalium form. induunt.
5.Prudens.

His verò
attinct, pertinet, speEtat cum
præposit.
ad.

Præc. Ad hoc, præceptori exp dit (præter eruditionem & gravit tem) ne in docendi formula ver pellis sit nunc boc ut doceat, pai post bunc tædeat ejusdem.

Disc. Nonnullos novi ita mon ios præceptores, (cujus eos & pon teat & pudeat) ut parum aut nit proficiant discipuli; adeò ut mil reat quemvis ingeniolorum desat gatorum.

Præc. Et in summa utagam hun circumspectum esse decet, verbin, go stu, & vultu, ne quid agat essemin tum, dissolutum, quovisve de mum modo quod discipulis videau turpe, cujus postea hunc pudere poste, aut debeat.

Disc. Pueros delectare solet, le cupido vult: præceptoris erratius culamannotare: quam parentils domi referant: tum maxime ul præceptoris eos tædere incipit.

Prac. Insuper ad praceptorem per tinet, attinet, vel spectat, discipula rum naturam prudenter consideran & pro ingenii eaptu, & ætate eos do ctrina imbuere, & tyrunculos (abip

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sis unguiculis) facili, & aperta letione, & blandis verbis (utanimos confirmet) lactare.

Disc. Frequentes (compertum habeo) docendi munus sibi vendicant: qui quanta ad educationem puerorum attinent, parum callent.

Prec. Tum sic ubi a preceptore discipulis legicur: in interpretando, nimis affectato (sui ostentandi gratià) non convenit: imò (ad audientium utilitatem) aperte declarare siudeat.

Disc. Adeò gloriosi sunt aliqui:

di ut (dummodò exacti, & affectati
kctoris gloriam sibi conflent) discipulorum utilitati, parumab iis consulatur.

Præc. Præterea ubi redditur, vel r.citatur in scholâ, coram præceptoih re, instruatur lingua, vox vultus & gestus.

2 Nè pronuncietur barbare præcipitanter; confusé: sed apt à distindà, & apertà linguà.

and 3 Adhoc, inter pronunciandum observetue, ne eodem vocis tono (apis in morem) bombiletur: verum (ut

15

De legendi officio.

De linguâ, voce,vultu, & gestu-

Délingue formazione. De vocis

formatione.

Quarta pars de Constructione

De vultus & gestus compos.

Nominativus prima vel fecindæ pers.rarissime exprimiticinisi-

In verbis quorum signif. ad bomines tantum pertinet, GC.

rei veritas postulat) nunc depressav ce, nunc concitatà, nunc autem m destâ.

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12

Turpissimum est puerum; qua tumvis limata lingua, suavi voce, pidè (asini in morem) persta Rurius (rurestri more) vagis esse culis; petulanti manu, instabiliq pede.

2 Observes igitur, ut vultus compositus (rei consentaneus) nu cam gravis, nunc bilaris, nunc rugoli nunc placidus; materiæ aptatu lasci non minus (obiter ut ita dicam con quam manui chirotheca.

3 Observeturetiam decens (" (fle: decorus) gestus, moderato motu, nu gran capitis, nunc manus, nunc pedis, nu virtu (ut rei natura expetit) vel toto co pore.

Harum rerum ampliorem peri dein am cupiens : i psius Ciceronis rhett dilig ricen evolvat-

luni Cum summatim de præcept confai ris officio scripsi: de discipulora moribus, pauca contexam. Na cilen mores (ut aiunt) hominem exorna calam oc. anno

More

Mores, sive officia, res in puero pracipue expetenda: unde (vel de quo) Tullius in primo officiorum.

Nulla enim vitæ pars neque publicis, neque privatis in rebus; neque si tecum agus quid, neque si cum altero contra-

ba ; vacare officio potest.

Inprimis puerum (qui honestus, &moratus dici cupit) decet non modò in schola: sed etiam in urbesin campis, aut ubilibet sit locorum, bonos excolere mores: & ab incultis,

lascivis, & flagitiosis prorsus se continere moribus. Er quotidie, cum prima luce,

(flexis genibus) Deum adorans gratiam exorare, unde eruditione &

virtute, magis ac magis proficiat. I Quo facto scholam mature pe- 2 inschola. tens, præceptorem comiter salutet,

deinde condiscipules. Et doctrinæ diligenter incumbens: otiose nul-

lum (in suam, & aliorum jacturam) confabulando transigat tempus.

2 Præcerea præceptoris dictis, facilem, & patulam præbeat aurem: calamo non segnis utilium rerum annotator: studiosus disciplinæ in-

vesti-

De moribus scholasticis.

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vestigator, cumasiduà La:inæli guæ exercitatione.

3 Sir comis, & affabilis in o nes commilitones, non queritaba dus; rursus neque veritatis cælato fit benevolus, munificus, morigen nemini se præferens.

4 Studiosus sit aliene virtui & probitatis observator; & studi fior, emulator; & tanquam à scopu marino, à perdiri familiaritates stineat.

Unius perditi conversatio quali pestis, universo literario lut mo nam (ut dici solet)

Morbida fola pecus, totum dem dit ovile.

In magnificis oppidis, ut Lon ni, Eboraci, Perulii, &c. hujusm di, adeò lascivè, & indulgenter el cantur pueri: ut immorati fint p rique.

Renunculo (jure optimo) com rentur, qui quamvis pinguedi no obductus; in se tamen macilent est prorsus.

Cumin (vel ad) ludum datus

Omne verbum admittit genitiv. proprii nominis loci in quo fit actio-

mancis atus est puer; eâ demum gratiâ, ur tam mores quam doctrinam discat; si incultus sit moribus, præceptori est dedecus.

Postquam Londinum venerim, complures vidi pueros, venustos, & eles antiforma; moribus tamen ru-

fice incu'tiores.

Nonnulli è celeberrimà scholà exeunt, parum eruditionis ediscentes; itidem frequentes ab urbe præclarè institutà (uti Londino) discedunt parum aut nihil bonorum merum secum comportantes.

Nonlocus, sed educatio moratum reddit pue rum; cernas enim pue-rulum ruri in nobilis viri domo, qui sub maternis alis, domi (vel in media urbe) educato, moribus præ-

pollet.

Hi delicati pueri indulgenter alti, duritiæ in adulta æ ate sunt impatientes: ubi duriter educati, militiæ vel belli agere, & bumi cubare per noctes valent.

Quatuor ex iis perditis ludo exire praceptori videre est jucuadius, quam ut ludum adeat unus. Verbis signif. motum ad locum apponitur propr. loci in accus. Verbis signif. motu à loco, aut per locum in ablat.

ù n

Deofficio in mensa ministrantis. Gerundia cas. verb.

live Gerundivæ voces Gerundia in di pendent à quibusd.

Verbism impersonalepassina vocis fimilem cum

Cum de formula instituendi & de officio praceptoris, & suorum di cipulorum in schola carptim memi nisti; aliqua de moribus in mens (ubi domum redierint) perstringa velim.

I Puer de officio in mens cognoscendi cupidus, in primi strata mensa, sale, quadris, & pan ordine oppositis, lotione petità malluvium cum gutturnio, aut man tile (dum lavatur) ministrandi (ve ut ministret) studiosus sit.

2 Et postubi discumbitur; in vivendi & alendi authori, gratias u agat non imparatus fit.

3 Tum ubi inferuntur ferculi sit non imparatus (mantiliolo hum ris suspenso) adapponendum (1 ut apponat) ordine fercula: ablati operculis: si quod tamen ferculu superior clausum jubeat; denuò periatur, fin minus auferat.

4 Curet insuper superioris po culum (aut calicem) non tituban ter apponendum, operculum pan lò suspensum dennò apponendu ju flexo genu.

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5 Accurate (vel oculatissime) illi est observandum ne quid in mens à desit-(velsic) vigilantissimè observare habet (vel sie) est observaturus, ne quid in mensa desit; vel sic, Summa mensa observantia illi est habenda, nè quid desit. Tum superioris nutu, oculi vel connidu, ejus animo obsequi paratisfimus ..

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Cum signif. necessitas ponitur cttraprepofit. addito verbo eft.

6 Atque dum observat (velsic) inter observandum, vel sic, observans, vel sic, in observando, vel sic, inter observationem, aut observantiam, vel sec, in observatione, vel observantia: assidue curet superioris quadram, si fragmentis onustetur, autin scutellulam exoneret aut quadram mutet.

Gerundia in dum pendent ab nu prepolit inter, ante, ad, 06-

7 Quod si quid deest, aut quiclund quam-postulet superior, atque is ad observandum, astare jussus, ad apportandum id abire nequit, alium ad facessendum illud summissa vopo an ce asciscat.

8 Et sicubi superioris poculum justo diutius steterit, ad abacum vacuatum repleatur, & (summatim ut

agam)

De discumbentis officion.

Gerundia
in do pendent ab his
præp. à,ab,
abs, de,è,
ex, in,cum,

Di, do. dum, active.

Di, do, dum, interdum pasivè. agam) quicquid superior indiget, a ministrandum (vel ministrare) illustit paratus.

Disc. Hic desinas, desistas, u cesses de ministraturi officio procedere, & paucula de pueri discumbentis moribus, nobis aperias.

Præc. 9 Puer in discumbend (decorum servans) locum se dis num capessat: bospitibus ubivis ce dendo: erectus sedeat, ab incumbendo mensæ, & caput reclinando, om nino abstineat.

dentem molettet, brachium supr quadram pro sale, aut calice port gendo; imò bunc, ut longius di stantia, sibi porrigat, honestè de poscar.

11 Et quanquam boc aut illo ses culo vescendi ardens illi sit deside rium, non avidè tamen, sed mode stè cibum sumat. Neque ad præripi endum aliis cibum sit paratior, ses (majoribus cedendo) sese honest gerar.

12 Quòd si bellissimum qua (cujus comedendi avidus sit) ad vercati

vei re)

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vertat inon ad totum (rustici more) sibi coacervandum sit intentus, a: humanum (eo aliis impertiendo) fese præstet.

13. Itaq; aliorum accumbentium, haud secus ac suo ipsim desiderio, mos gerendus elt; alioquin aliorum conjunctioni fruenda, est minus idoneus.

14 Et quanquam singula queque sercula, in promptu ad comedendum sunt apposita; quod tamen gustando lautius videtur, serculum, non est præripiendum : sed pro apponendi ordine sunt carpenda.

endi, emungendi, aut expueudi, irritamento (quod vitare nequit) afficiatur; aut os avertat; aut (fi commodènequeat) manum ori in-

terponat.

Multa alia commemorandi sum cupidus, quæ brevitatis caus a præ-

termitto.

oi

fle

20

Disc. Quorsum in ludum literarium, aut urbanum servitium missus, aut mancipatus est puer? nisi cognitum cognosciturus, ad cognos-

cendum,

Vertuntur Gerundii voces in nom. adjectiva-

> Prins Supinum active sig. or sequitur verb. aut varticip.

cendum, vel ut cognoscat: æqu mores atque artem?

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van!

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eve,

fale, fi

renda

effun

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M

Prac. 16 Decet (vel decorm aufe est) ut invitatus discubitum, a admissus; nullo nisi epulari sermo neuti: tum à turpi abstinere pro fus.

17 Sit igitur sermo epularia, ho nestus, modestus, facetus, audit delectabilis; non (suspicioni d noxius)intellectu difficilis, non a ditu quam dictu molestius: in (generatim) cognitu potissimum.

18 Sit colloquium non dictur cerbum; non pertinax, non absu dum, non ridiculosum, non an pullosum, non lascivum, non dis sun, non curiosum, non denig periculosum.

19 Sed annotatu sit dignum, m moratu jucundum, cognitu lucidus clarum, vel perspicuum, factu pu mens chrum, & salubre.

20 Et postubi ab epulatione ve epulis) surrexerit (non dices epulando, vel epulatu) decet (v manti decorum est) superiores (flexo genus inspe salutare.

Postubiger:

Posterius Supinum passive sig. & sequieur nomina adject.

21 Postubi expletis epulis, menla est removenda: vel fercula sunt auserenda, puer (officiosé) observans cibaria (quo ordine fuerunt apposita) auferat.

22 Quo facto, parapsidi apposita, fragmenta collecta imponens, cultro structorio, fragmentilla & mien, prorsus auferat, tum panes nisi

inactos (vel nisi solidos) tum cochlearia, mantiliola, & quadras.

23 Si mensæ imponatur caseus, aut (pro anni tempore) fructus.

Vel sic, Caseo, vel (pro anni tempore) fructibus mensæ impositis;

novas apponat quadras.

Multis prætermissis (vel quanquam multis prætermiss) quæ ud mores spectant, nonnulla tamen hoc evo, plerumque usitata, recensui.

24 Postremo ubi discumbentes à mensâsunt surrecturi : caseo, pane, & Sale, Sublatis; mappa tandem est auferenda.

25 Tum constratis (velcopositis) mantilibus; continuò ex gutturnio suspenso, paululum aque in labrum essundere habet; & gratias Den ager: 26 E

De usu de venustate participii-

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Quarta pars de Constructione

dum impositis: gutturnium suspensium (illis lavantibus) tenens: a quam in medium est essusurus.

27 Malluvio, & gutturnio, le positis; & mantilibus decorè con positis; recentis vini, it idem cervis est apponendum poculum.

28 Remotis poculis, & collect mantilibus, tapeto sternenda est me sa. Jam receptui canam, de moribi enim, quovis (saltem morato) jud ce sic satis dixi.

Quisquis de officiis quæ ad den rum & honestum ducunt, amplio cognoscendi cupidus est: Mara Tullium, Anneum Senecam, & din num Ambrosium, consultum aden sulendum, vel consulturus aden nec non egregium illum Era Roserodami tractatum de morit puerilibus--& colloquium quodi scribitur pietas puerilis, & mon Pædagogica.

Supra memorata tamen puer ed cens, quoquò gentium (vel quo locorum) nunc ævi venerit: sich morum habet: unde honestè seles rat.

Quibustibet verbis additur ablativus absolute sumptus.

De adverbior. & Interjectionum constructione. Verum cum (ut arboribus folia)
indies mutentur mores: moribus
vel mores (pro tempore) approbatis, propius accedere sese comparet puer.

Finis Praxeos primæ.

IP

TI

To

On

In

A

TWO-FOLD PRAXIS OF THE

WHOLE LATINE

SYNTAXE, Translated into English.

The former in short sentences lesse exactly: The other comprised in foure Dialogues more accurately.

Together with divers other usefull, and helpfull directions for young Grammarians.

Omnes artes, omniaque opera, quotidiano usu, & jugi exercitatione proficiunt, Veget. de re milit.

Imprimebat I. H. sumptibus R. M. apud

quem veneunt ad infigne Unicornis.

1 6 3 8.

Cat. lib. 4. Dist. 22.

Ασκει (λω τέχνια, καίπες τω δ' έν μελετήσας.

Ως μελέτη 25 τως πωίς χος στιν હંગ્રામાધ α είιγει.

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Exerce Audium, quamvis perceperis artem;

Ut cura ingenium, sic & manus adjuvat usum.

X



To the Reader.

Hou hast here (good Reader) presented to thy view, and use, a double Praxis of the Latine Syntaxe; the one comprised in short sentences, sit for the young beginners to make Latins: The other is digested into source Dialogues and more elegantly & accuratly translated.

Of the use and prosit of translations in generall, I will refer thee to worthy M. Brinsley's prosessed Tractate of that argument, in his Grammar-schoole, Chap. 8. pag. 105. 106. where he reckons up 21. severall and singular benefits of such

The use and benefit of

such translations; worth the reading and practifing.

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Besides this manner of translating is much commended to us in the Preface to the Reader, in the beginning of the Accidence; there set to give light, and encouragement to such a course— * A great helpe to further this readinesse of ma king and speaking Latine Shall be if the Master give him an Eng. larg lish booke, and cause him ording and rily to turne every day some pan bee into Latine, &c. -vid. locum. the

Now if translations in generall, bee so very profitable to of young Latinists, where yet xes there be a thousand tautolo sen gies, and needlesse repetitions the of some few common Rules thin in Grammar, (perhaps many it o Rules of, both use and elegantine cie, not falling into practifeal Eng this

Toward the end-

Note.

these Praxes Syntaxis.

this while;) What shall I not be bold to hope, and affirme of these two Praxes, where (in a short and small roome) all the Rules of the whole Syntaxis, and Figura too, are purposely contrived, and comprehended.

Hereby may scholers perfect themselves by practising
every Rule, as well as in other
larger bookes some few Rules;
and so their whole Symaxe
bee perfectly understood, by
them.

They may take as much of either of these English Praxes (but begin with the short sentences before you come to the Dialogues) as the Master thinkes sit at once, translating it out of the English into Latine, out of the Latine into the English againe, posing them

The use and benefit of

such translations; worth the

reading and practifing.

Besides this manner of translating is much commen ded to us in the Preface to the Reader, in the beginning of the Accidence; there fet to give light, and encouragement to fuch a course - * A great help to further this readinesse of mi fee king and speaking Latine sha we be if the Master give him an Eng lish booke, and cause him ording rily to turne every day some par see into Latine, &c .- vid. locum he

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Toward the end-

Note.

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in

his

in every Rule, Tense, Call 4 Concord, Regiment, &c. first

You may part the Lichild tine, from these English: I puby we posely gave order and direct he N on to the Printer, that the might bee stitch't up several T and the one kept unseener upor the schollers till they be pe devo fect in the other.

2 Those Rules which donon most commonly puzzle are aul confound young makers cin Latine, may, by often practi his ! bee made hereby most a ne, w and familiar, as that of the Case of the Relative-&c.

3 That thou might more happily finde the Ru which thou meanest to prebrug ctife, they are (for thy et 163 and direction) fet in the m gent all along over against Praxis, the first words of each severall rule.

th

ther

these Praxes Syntaxis.

4 In the fourth part of this first Praxis are precepts for childrens manners, set downe by way of Dialogue betwixt the Master and scholer.

The bleffing of heaven bee upon all our labours and endevours, that they may further Gods glory and the common good. Tis not else all pauls planting, or Apollos watering can be effectuall. Begthis bleffing for thy selfe and me, who am

Desirous to be thine, in any service of my calling

ebruar. 10. 1633

Aldus Manut. Rom.

ausim dicere, bonorum mal rumque omnium qua ubique fu terrarum, Præceptores esse cans potissimam. Quamobrem quant boni & sancti Præceptores ch tibus profint non facile dixerim;qu tum obsint pravi & vitiosi non dicere.

cepts ting time

pent and **fqua**

build

befo

Σω' Θεώ.

PRAXIS SYNTAXEQS ENGLISHED.



Y childe, give diligent heed to these instructions.

Imitation of Authors, without pre-

cepts and rules, is but a long beating about the bush, and losse of time to a young beginner.

It is a waste labour, if a Carpenter, without compasse, rule, line,
and plummet, should attempt to
square timber, stame, and reare any
building.

That Teacher setteth the cart before the borse, that preferreth imitation

Conc. I. Verb. jerfonale cohxret cum
&c.

Conc. 2.
Adjectivum cum
substantivo.

Conc. 3.
Relat. CHM
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Nunccum poleriore. imitation before precepts.

Children brought up onely imitation, wander blundring a blinde man, without his ftaffe or guide.

Tender wits with such dan ambages are made as dull as a beet

The labour is as grievous ast der burden of Atlas.

A Scholer by such trifling ha as much losse in one day, as he ge teth profit in foure dayes.

His eyes be cleare as Chryla

yet he feeth nothing.

His lips be as wan as lead.

This is a way which though finde both readie and expedient the bringing up of scholers.

Whom canst thou finde, at least-wise expert, that can by go reason deny this?

Whomsoever I may heare nay to it, I repute him ignorants blinde in learning.

Who is he (as Tully saith) in giving or teaching no prece dare call himselfe a Philosopher?

He that laboureth nothing w

At & nominat. Relat. & ver. Фc.

Duolies nullus nominativus interferitur, &c.

h, but catcheth a patch of every thing, is meet to picke a sallet.

Many fresh wits, by that blinde imitation, be deceived, all labour and cost lost: whereof their teachers, may be both forry and ashamed.

The common way that our el-

ders did use, is by precepts.

It is a token of oblinacie when a man will not recognize his fault of the which hee is oft-times warned.

Itis a spice of peevish pride (that many be infected with) when a man will take a singular way by himselfe.

It is a lewd touch which no wife man hath desire to use.

He is a man whom I would not meet with.

For hee is ever inquisitive of such matters, which I am weary to heare of.

He is full of rongue, by reason of the which vice, tew men regard him.

Roule up these things in thy minde, which perfectly done; thou shalt get good learning.

He

At si nominativus
&c.
Relativum
regeturà
verbo, aut
ab alia dictione, &c.

call

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Verbum inter duos nominativos diverorum numerorum postum -

Adjeitivum inter duo substantiva diver for um generum ind ferenter cum atrovis-

Relativum inter duo antecedent. diversorum generum, රු €.

He is the man, which living the canst not lacke.

Precepts are the chiefe, and m expedient bringing up of a you tie Grammarian.

This busie ambages of init tion is an extreame paine to the a doo cher, and no profit or small to The learners.

Learning seemeth unto me that treasure most excellent.

Worldly riches seemethton mee as a flower, that soone fadeth, a falleth, where learning will abide plea

Cunning (be it never so mud feemeth no burden to him the hath it.

Pride with fome men is call cleanlinesse.

Poverty feemed never to mee now, a burden both wrethed grievous.

Grammar, which is the Well sciences liberall, is groundedly be looked upon.

Idlenesse, which is the nouris of all vices, is to be avoided eff which cially in youth.

Nunc cum posteriore.

The study of wisdome which is called Philosophy.

I was borne in the chiefe Citie of England, which is called London.

There runneth by my fathers doore a goodly water that is called Thames.

There is a place in the prison that is called Tullian.

Ihave spent all my youth in exexist of learning, which is now, to mee, both profit and pleasure.

I have set apart all pastimes and pleasure for love of learning, which maketh mee now to be taken in favour before others.

If a man take great labour, and have neither profit nor thankes thereof, it is grievous unto him.

Thou wilt not labour, either thou must begge or steale: of the which the one bringeth a man to misery, the other to an halter.

To doe nought, or support nought, be cousen-germans.

I in like wise am a lost man, which is to me a dearer thing.

F

To

Nec unica vox solum sed interdum oratioNon Semper vox casualis est verbo nominati-UHS-

To rule thy Countrey, and bringers-up: though thou mand doe it, and correct their faults, it is unfitting and dangerous.

To walke moderately after me comforteth naturall hear, and hepri

wh

pr

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fic

peth digestion.

To study immediately after pletions, plucketh up vapours the head, and hurteth the brain, wi

To refresh the mind with min exercise the body with labour, fer to use temperate diet, be the di fest physicians for a Student.

To buffe thy selfe in vaine, to get nothing else in weary thy selfe but grudge, is an extre of folly.

This I will fay for mine ext to my Master, that I was letted fer

strangers.

These, or the like, hee will againe to my charge; this is a ch terfeit excuse, what witnesse had thou?

I judge this most profitable in life, that thou set not thy minde wa vermuch, or tootoo upon any this

He is a man which is both wife mand well-learned.

It is wisdome to looke before what may fall hereafter.

It is folly to spurne against the h pricke.

He asketh right.

ne

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chi

I have many things to doe.

I have a few things to reckon m. with thee.

in What things be those? shew at ta few words.

They bee things touching thy profit.

I have all, and yet nothing.

ryi Riot, the mother of all manner tre officknesse, abbreviateth and shortneth many a mans life.

Contrariwise good diet, the predefervative of health, augmenteth or

increaseth a mans life.

ill. So he that followeth temperance, de chiese guide of nature, gover-se bour of health, needeth no phy-sicians.

int Part bee fled this way, part that nde way.

thin All the world wondreth and cryeth

Adjeoti-UHM IM neutro genereor when yee have the English of this word Res -

Excipiuntur qua in eodem casu per appositionems-

Nomen multitudinis singulare, quando. que verbo COC.

congregatio est nomen colle-Otiv.

Copulatum per conjunctionem &, nec, neque, O.C.

Cum-

Dignius etiam est masculinum genus quamfæmininum Ort.

cryeth out of this penury, and search nesse of all things.

There is an ungratious com

ny met together.

O people redeemed, be yee gladand and merry, that life is given u us by a virgin.

An Hare bagged, may not a with at but is soone overtaken.

A broody Goose is loth tog been from her nest.

A fish in spawing time willo vet the calme water.

R, is rough in pronunciation

Continuall health, and ab nev dance of riches (as faith Saint I for gustine) be most evident tokens to damnation.

Learning with vertue, adv wh ceth a man.

The Major and the Aldermen in councell.

Both my father and my mot acc be so choise and tender upon that they will not suffer mee to me punished, whom therefore time to come utterly may curle. bo

Mine uncle, his wife, and cha

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fern ry.

fervant met mee comming, whom I must goe speake with.

Beafts and cattell, that wee have feene to be plentious here in England were never so scant as now.

I thinke all the cost and labour that I have made, well bestowed, what I have my purpose.

Thou and I and thy brother have beene brought up together of lit-

tle babes.

Thouand I bee both of the like or same age.

Thou and all thy friends shall never be able to make mee amends for the hurt that thru hast done un-

It is unfitting that thou and I which bee fellowes of one schoole, should hold one against another.

What answer shall wee my bedfellow, thou and I, make which be accused unto the master?

Thou and thy servant are well of met.

Thy company and thou, that can both forge, and lye, be two meet merchants to utter ware in Bucklers-bury.

E 3 Either

Dignius famin. quam neutrum.

At cum
subst. res
inanimat.
Dignior enim oft persona prima,
quam &c.

Zengma.

Either thou or I shall deared this bargaine, and peradvenue has both of us.

Neither my father, whom I out to love before all other, nor mother, is more welcome to methe thou art.

The letters which you sent to mee last, were to mee very plant.

And the more pleasant because see the old amity, which is between you and me, daily to renew.

And in speciall, that yee he dended the litigious matter, which desired you for, in my last letter

For by this humanity you he made the man, to whom I was danger, a speciall friend to mee.

Wherefore I will be a friend to you, whom you shall boldly gat all needs.

What state, and what condition your matters be in, this messens thall shew you by word of mouth

The processe thereof is tooled to write of, by reason of the while thing I commit all to his credent

Antiptofis.

I would you should enquire of ent he messenger, what businesse wee have had withall.

our What man is it but hee would or marvell to heare thereof?

With what face shall I speake to my father?

y plewith the cause, be some fast, some full slacke and faint.

Albeit your adversaries some two appears weary of their part, some (though they make a face outward) they would gladly shake their hid hands thereof honestly.

Lamglad that all things goe forward according to your minde and war your last letters.

I conjectured and thought in the beginning, that the matter would grow to this conclusion.

That yee write, that you marvelled, you heard nothing from
hence many a day, it is because you
are farre distant, also by the reason
hold few commeth betweene-

which

end

Prolepfis quum congregatio.

Verbainfiniti modi pro nomina. accusas.

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Secunda pars constructione nominum.

Duum duo Substantiva diver fa fignificationis.

His is my fathers servant. Shee is my brothers wife, This is the Kings horse. He is Lord of this ground.

Hee is a great Lord of woo and waters, as any within the parts.

My masters father in law will here to day.

This is my brothers mother law.

Shee is daughter in law to mil hi uncle.

He dealeth with me as hardly I were his step-son.

His step-mother is more ha unto him than his step-father.

The patrimony that his father for grand-father, and his ancestou time out of minde have kept, their will, he hath foolishly lost; p So that his sonne, his nephen

Will

with all his posterity, and issue shall curse him.

He loveth me better than his father, mother, brother, fifter, and all

the kin that he hath.

He is master of the Ordnance, hee is Grand-captaine, or chiefe Capraine of the hoast.

My uncle is one of the Aldermen of the Cirie.

Who is father of this childe?

Hee is worthy to bee a teacher of schollers, that instructeth them as well in good manners as learning.

It becommeth him well to bee a naster over servants, that can order

himselfe.

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Hee is King of kings that made all things.

He is a man by himselfe.

The Rose is a flower of flowers.

Of all pleasures that is a pleasure by it selfe.

Of all paines this is a paine.

A pound of wax is at ninepence.

Buy mee halfe a pound of faffron, fron, a quarter of Cinamon, two ounces of Pepper.

A quarter of Malt was at eighthillings in the market, to day.

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A bushell of wheat was held twelve pence.

A Strike of Rye, at ten pence.

A mete or an hoope of On meale at foure pence.

A gallon of sweet wine is at eight pence in London.

A gallon of oyle is at a pen farthing.

He is a lover of vertue.

Hee is a bolsterer of false maters.

Surfet is the nourisher of a ficknesse.

Hee is a covetous man of othe mens goods, and a waster of his owne.

Hee hath beene a keeper of justice.

Hee is an expert man in man things.

Hee careth not what hee spendeth, all the while hee hath and thing in his purse.

Participiorum voces cùm fiunt nom.gen. poft.

He would spend

CGolden mountains, if he had them. A world of wealth, if he had it.

He gathereth and storeth up riches for bim that shall full soone spend them.

I am perplexed or doubtfull in this matter, to what end it will

grow at length.

Hee standeth in such doubt of himselfe, that he knowes not what way to turne him.

He casteth away his money upon such, which if he have need of help,

can nought doe for him.

He knoweth not what prudence is, that casteth not before that thing that may come hereafter.

He is so desirous of glory, that

he knoweth not himselfe.

He is such a niggard of his purse, that no man coveteth his company.

A man that regardeth honestie must sometime bee liberall of his purse, and sometime sparing there-

of, as time requireth.

Ad eet.que desiderium notit. Oc. gen. polt.

When

Adjectiva verbalia in ax,gen.post.

Whether you win or lose, I will Gr be your halfe.

He is a briber, or taker of briber He is such a filcher, that nothing

can lye by him.

Hee is a great ravener, speci ally if hee come where bee good dishes.

He is a quaffer, namely, of sweet wine.

He sitteth upon life and death,

The table, or rubricke of this booke standeth out of order.

Hee was chiefe head of all this mischiefe.

Shee is a chiefe ring-leader of a drunken gossips.

He gapeth for worldly promo tions, altogether having small mind of godly learning.

It is commonly faid, the greated Clearkes bee not alwayes the wild men of the world.

He cannot dissemble, and is libe rall of such as he hath.

This is a plenteous countrey of corne, and barren of wood.

Whosoever is ignorant of the Greeke

Adject.quæ desiderium notit. &c. gen.poft.

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CC bi Greeke tongue, he shall ever be out of knowledge of the original and pith of the Latine tongue.

Hee may bee noted of folly, that will not praise that tongue, out of the which the Latine tongue, as from the well-head, was derived.

Hee hath a head as groffe as a mall, and as many brains as a wood-cocke.

King Henry the seventh was a Prince of most famous memory.

19

O

Hee was a Prince of great ver-

Wherefore the laud and praise of that Prince flourisheth most singular.

Hee was a Prince both of famous victory, and also wonderous policie.

Besides that hee was a tall person of hody, Angell-like of countenance.

Moreover, the fortune of that Prince was most marvellous, for there could no fraud, so privily bee conspired against his person, but briefely it came to light.

And

Laus & vituper.rei in gen.vel ablat. effer.

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And I cannot overpasse the strong and mighty buildings, of the newel the and goodliest castle, which he made (in his time.

Also the inestimable costs of banquers, that he made to his great honour, and to all his Realme, a the comming of strangers, and espe cially at the receiving of the King of Castile, spoken of through-ou all Rea mes of Christendome.

Who is hee, but hee may land t and praise the godly religion of that Prince, and the singular low si of Gods honour, that appearethin

his monuments.

It cannot bee thought the contrary, but the merits of his good &

deeds be great.

What should I say of the good ly and fure ordinances of his god incent, and purpose that hee had established in Westminster, and i Savey founded of his coft.

I doubt not but bee hath in frui tion the reward of his faithful trust in God in eternall glory.

The excellent invention

of men in these dayes, shew that the golden veine, or golden world (by revolution cælestiall) is now returned or come againe.

For true knowledge of learning that hath long time beene hid in profound darknesse, by diligence ofmen in this time, is now brought

to open light.

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The true knowledge of learning is to such diligent students more treasure than rings and cups of gold, and other worldly and transitory riches.

For when all these precious Jewels of gold, silver, plate, and rich robes of purple, velvet, cloth of gold, be worne or gone by chance, karning will abide with a man.

It is no point of a good student to haunt Ale-houses or Taverns—

I prefer or set more by a cup of ale, (if it be well brewed and stale) than a gallon of the best wine.

I have set a new pipe of wine abroach.

The wine bottle is somewhat fusy, and that hath altered the wine. postulant verba com. cum bis præ.

A

The second part

A tun of the last yeares winci worth two tuns of this yeares.

This hogshead of wine drinked dulcet, and therefore it must be drunke out of hand, for it will no keepe.

This rundlet of Malmesie is no

This wine drinketh of good ver dure.

This is a greene wine and

This wine drinketh low, or un der the barre.

This wine is palled, or dead.

This wine is fowre This is a made wine.

This wine is high-coloured.

A low-coloured wine.

This wine is brewed.

These wine-pots be too small

Moore is a man of an Ange wit, and singular learning.

Hee is a man of many excellen vertues (if I should say as it is) know not his fellow.

For where is the man (in whom is so many goodly vertues) of the shoot gentle

Laus & vituper. in ablatevel gen. effer.

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gentlenesse, lowlinesse, and affabilitie.

And, as time requireth, a man of marvellous mirth and pastimes, and sometime of as sad gravitie, as who should say, a man for all seasons.

Beefes and Muttons bee so deare, that a penny-worth of meat will scant suffice a boy at a

meale.

When I was a scholer at Oxford I lived competently with seven pence commons, weekely.

My father hath two hundred pounds-worth of Stuffe brought

home to day.

11

Fetch us an halfe-penny loafe, a penny-worth of egs, and an halfe-penny-worth of ale.

We have in our Ward, Bell-founders, Pewrerers, Plumbers, Brassers.

And a little beneath, there dwels Taylers, Shoomakers, Hossers, Upholsters, Glovers, Semsters, Coblers.

In the street next above, bee shooe-smiths, sythe-smiths, blade-smiths,

fmiths, cutlers, armourers, rator makers, carpenters, wheel-wright cart-wrights, locke-smiths, clock fmiths.

In the lane on the right hand, cloth-weavers, coverlet-weaver carpet-weavers, arras-makers.

As a man turneth upon the le hand, thou shalt see silke-women cap-knitters, girdle-weavers, no makers.

In the heart of the Citie shew eth goodly broaderers, vestment makers, gold-smiths, grossers,me cers.

And in the Areet upon the back halfe bee drapers, fullers, cappen thickers of caps, theare-men, dre fers, carders, and spinners.

And upon the other fide, anend be fishmongers, poulters, cooke pudding-makers, vintners, tipples brewers, bakers, with other w Equalers.

In the townes end, bee pinner pointers, turners, buckle-maken we girdlers, diers, tanners, with artif he cers, that come not to minde.

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Beside that labourers: as freemasons, quarriers, or hewers of stones, brick-layers, tilers, daubers, plasterers, glassers, joyners, carvers, gravers, image-makers, painters, threshers, ditchers.

And a little upon this hand, or hitherward, there be Physicians, chirurgians, apothecaries, hat-makers, booke-fellers or

fationers, scriveners.

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As for minstrels, they dwell here and there; as harpers, luters, trumpeters, fidlers, such as goe with phalteries, portatives, bagpipes, recorders, hornepipes.

I was fet apprentice to the diers craft, and then to the weavers craft,

and at last to the fullers craft.

My countrey is but three dayes journey hence.

I have lyen here this moneth to my cost, wherefore I long to be at home.

If I had store of money, I would not force, though I lay still here by the space of two or three moneths.

Qua signif. part. tem.in ablat.effer.

In

dinis men-

nom. in ac-

cusa inter

ablat.

Sur: Sub.

The second part

In one yeares journey I went hence to Hierusalem, and returned th againe. He is a dwarfe, or an urchen, scan ke Magnitu.

three foot of height.

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Thou art thicker than I, by span-broad.

I am higher than thou, by a re inch length and more.

I may remember many thing that I did when I was a childed three and foure yeares of age.

Thou haft as much wit as a chil of a day or two dayes old.

The Embassadours of France were received with great honor as ever was seene in any tim past.

And in like manner, the Embl fadours that came from the Kin of Castile.

Certaine of the Noble-mend this Realme, were appointed i goodly-array, to meet them in the way.

Beside that the Major and the P Aldermen of the Citie, rode forthis one livery to bring them in.

Que signi.

nar.

Forma vel modus rei adji.ablat.

It was a goodly fight to behold them comming into the Citie; every man gorgeously apparrelled, decked, appointed, or, arrayed, after his countrey fashion, guise, or manner.

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And all the Commons of London resorted, street by street, to salute them, and welcome them.

Upon London Bridge I saw three or foure mens heads stand upon poles.

Upon Ludgate, the foure quarters of a man is set upon a pole.

Upon the other side hangeth the haunch of a man, with the legge.

It is a strange fight to see the haire of the heads fall, or mold away, and the griftle of the nose confumed.

The fingers of their hands wind thered, and clinging to the bare d in bones.

It is a spectacle for ever to all young people, to beware that they the presume not too farre upon their this owne hardinesse, or selfe-minde.

Their madde hardinesse onely brought

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brought them to that shamefullend and made them to feeke their own death.

There is no man will pitieth death, who wilt runne upon it will the fully, and hast no lawfull can in why fo.

For every man will say that it we beg long of thy owne seeking a ma the without discretion or prudence.

And so after thy deeds a name (shal run upon thee if thy deeds provide well: men will fay it is done b thy prudence, a discreet man.

If thy purpose chance not we of they will say, it was long of thy folly do man without reason.

I fee many of them in the dayes, that take upon them todil pro praise other mens workes, but I & fat few, or none of them, that fet of any of their owne making.

Some of them will finde a fair year which they cannot mend then tio selves.

Some of them will make a fault fai there, where none is. As the man lapert Cobler that was about to ma COI

Nom.partitiva, aut par. posita, gen. poft.

correct the painter Apelles.

If any of them will take upon them the judgement of correction of other men, first it would become them to learne to make of their owne invention.

But it is commonly said, Every begger is woe, that any other should by the doore goe.

Let us fee which of these barkers (which of them soever it bee) that date once gnarre to a mans face.

But behind a mans backe fuch as thinke themselves wiser, and wisest of that sect, they play as the dogge toth, that barketh at the Moone all night.

It is seldome seene that the child proveth after the father, or like the father in vertue.

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t to

Many represent their fathers in Physiognomy, or countenance, and ful yet in nothing resemble his condiien tions.

No marvell, for it is commonly aud faid, Many a good Con bringeth forth ma a forry calfe.

It is like to bee true that every cor man faith: Though Adjectiva que deside. motiti. gen. paft.

Adjectiva que ad cop. egestat.in gen. vel. ablat.effer.

Adjectivum in neutro genere absolute gen. post.

Though a man thinke hime die never so sure of his purpose, yet is good to cast doubts of change that may fall after.

I have knowne a man ere no that thought himselfe cock-sure his intent, and fuddenly the win hath turned so, that he hath been weary of his part.

It is a singular solace unto a ma who though he be poore of work ly substance, yet hee is rich in we tue, or cunning.

For vertue and cunning (asit daily proved) maketh many poor of substance, rich in possessions length.

Though a man have never for ny riches: yet by chance hee mempe lose them all in one houre.

Yet if he have any learning, who his goods be gone hee may have living.

If hee have no cunning, heem looke for a bare living, except he beg or steale.

This mischievous hunger of verousnesse maketh a man so gree

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A goe i die of goods, that he thinketh that he shall never have enough riches.

So that many where they have great substance, and more than ever they shall spend honestly, will say, that they have little goods or nothing.

To a covetous min there is no man welcome, except hee bring

somewhat.

If a man come not for his advanage, or to him, to never so little toll, it goeth sore and grievous to his heart.

Though thou be never so night of kinne unto him, or night neighour unto him, yet thou art no meet merchant for him if thou come mpty-handed.

What is so detestable to a man as this poysonfull coverousnesse, that maketh a man as a subject to the

mucke of the world?

It bringeth both day and night livers chances, dreadfull to a mans leart.

A covetous man will not gladly
the soe the way that hee judgeth to
meet

21

Adjectiva quibus commodum aut incom.

Verbal a in bilis ut & par. in dus. meet with his acquaintance, for sparing of expence.

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But he will slip aside by som com lane, or way, that few or none pall by.

A liberall man judgeth nothin hear profitable unto him, except it h joyned with honesty.

Fie upon that profit private reth that after may grow to a mans n buke.

Though such vile profit seems whe pleasant for the time, yet I defe pur when it putteth a man to displa fureat length.

Hee may therefore bee reput ging both liberall and discreet, that n gardeth as well his honesty, as full, profit.

But that ungratious coveton to av neffe blindeth almost all the world so that many that bee other way mor wise, cannot see their fault.

A man that is prudent is milip, for all manner of company.

A new-fangled fellow is diff wor tent with every man that usethe der not after his appetite.

Natus, commodus, MEOM. ACcusativ.

And therefore every man laugheth him to scorne, and hateth his company.

A foole is so full of words, that hedasheth out all that lyeth in his

heart.

A wise man, void of hastinesse, heareth with patience, and deferreth untill time.

The prudent man therefore is advanced to much promotion, when the foole goeth without his purpose.

When the heart is full of pride, the tongue is full of boast and brag-

ging.

A prudent man when he is most full, or highest in prosperity, then he is most moderate, and studious to avoid furges of his passion.

The higher a man ascendeth, the more need hee hath to looke about him, for if he faile of his hold, or milip, the greater is his fall.

Therefore in all things hee is for worthy of laud that observethmo-

hi derance.

I cannot lightly judge whether

Adjectiva THE adcopiam, &c. in gen.vel ablat.

> Opus & usus ablat. exigunt.

Dignus, indignus &c. ablat.

is more worthy of dispraise am that is over prodigall, or over nig

gardly of his purle.

Both vices be in extremity, by Tes yet the niggard seemeth furth from vertue, that is in the middle by much, than the prodigall pa fon.

The niggard is more hurtfull the Common-wealth, than it grud prodigall man; for by the prod from gall some man hath profit.

A niggard is unkinde to eve man, and most unkind of all other judg

unto himselfe.

Therefore my childe increase with vertue, considering the vili of vice.

Fly my childe from dishonestic and keepe thee farre off as the wouldest from a rocke in the sea.

Then thou shalt live free for all care and remorfe of conscient and ever quiet in thy minde.

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Tertia pars de constructione verborum.

He is a good man and just, that neither for favour nor grudge, feare, nor hope, inclineth from right, but standeth upright.

But how many of these karned men be there found just and equall judges, also proved true Atturneyes to their Clients, but bribes may

choake them?

As long as money doth last plentious, many of them will goe and stand as strong champions with a man, but when money is gone, yee may sit a wretch alone.

Though thou live or die a beggur and leese thy right, what care they? they have other matters to

looke upon.

Thou wast sometimes a man, and shouldest bee againe, if thou hadst store of money to follow thy right.

sum, forem, fio,
existo, nom.
Verbaitem
passiva.

Verba sub-

tten verba gestus.

Denique
omnia fere
verba—
nom. Adjectivi nominis.

F 3

He

Sum gen. post. quod significat poffeffi. &c.

Laus & vituper. in ablat.

He that preserveth a just man fure to have immortality.

I have ever beene of this mind that I never take him for a just me whose deeds agree not with words.

Hee is of a bold stomacke, a aut manly, which is constant in beca chances.

The praise of force or fortitud standeth not onely in bim that is valiant strength of body, but for cially in bim that is victour a conquerour of the passions of the sense minde.

For Jusin, Achilles, Hercules, Alexander, were of most famous in pre ctory: albeit because they could the not subdue their sensuall passion sen they are noted to be of most shame at t full infamie, and men confound by women.

He that hath not pitie or con passion of another, he shall have stice without mercy himselfe.

For the same measure (as Son ture faith) that you shew to other shall be ministred unto you. Ever

Satago, mi-Sercor, miseresco,genit.

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Every man shall have enough to doe with his owne deeds at the last end: and to cry and call for mercy, as wee see in those that bee at the point of death, commonly.

But these great men that be in high authoritie forget these things, because they remember not their owne fragility and death inevitable.

Who shall pity them if they have

need of mercy?

Many shall remember him especially, and say, God have mercy upon his sule, that regarderin mercy while he is here.

Scripture maketh mention expressely of them, that regard not the workes of mercy; how sharpe sentence God shall give upon them at the dreadfull day.

When thrift commeth hastily or lightly unto a man, commonly, it prospereth not long with him.

We see by experience, that garden-flowers (as the Lilly) groweth to every mans sight in short space to a marvellous height, and suddenly fadeth and falleth.

F 4

So

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recorder, mem mi, gen, aut ac-

Omnia verba acquisit, posita das DATITURS acquisitivè.

So hastie fruits be a pleasuren man for the time, but their the ret is but as a Cherry-faire.

We fee how lightly riches ch ceth to Merchants, men of Lawa such other, as blinde fortune favo reth.

And suddenly in an houre, the be lost, or scantly remaine to third beire, but to his trouble, undoing.

This should bee to every will w man a spectacle or president, ton bi member such hasty advancement.

Hee that hath an office no roome, or place in the Kings Coul no I fee well, that bee hath need to what hi nfelfe wisely.

Hee must first apply himselfer b agree with all manner of person to every favour craftily, to dans o attendance, at all houres to be for h viceable.

Also to be gentle and full of he manity with whomfoever he me teth; ready when his superiour con mandeth him; benevolent to help 1 a good fellow at need.

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Sum cum multis alis gemin. ad-Coffeit dat. Est pro bab. dat.

Whatsoever hee seeth, or heatireth, he must bridle his tongue, and so shall he avoid many inconveniences.

And specially hee must beware what he counselleth or dissipandeth any man, but good; and so shall been the please all men, and displease few.

And thus following the humours of men, not repugning the fayings of others oblinately, every man will favour him, and few grudge at him.

If any man offend him: he may not to this take pepper in the note, and thew by rough words, or haughty countenance that he is angred with him, but coldly and so berly tell him of his fault.

If hee be disappointed sometime of his livery, meat, or of his lodging, he may not braule and bragge with the Officers, but entreat them faire against another time.

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And so bee shall allure their favour unto bim, and speed when others be put from their purpose.

Beside that, if he intend to stick

Verba imperandi dat:

Verba obscquendi &c.

Verbamina di & iras. &c.

Dativ.post.
verba composita cum
præ, ad,
con, & e.

Verbaimperand: &c.

Scholastica Sermocinationes.

Hac variam habent constructionem, &c.

At ex bis quædam cum aliis caf. &c. still in their favour, hee must not and then see the officers rewarded

Hee may not strive or content with any man: except it be to with him by benefits or vertue.

And beware that bee compared with such as be his betters, though he excell them in any vertue, but lowly give them preeminence.

Hee that can rule himselfe we and wise in Court, let bim not can wheresoever he commeth.

To bee briefe, the Court is (a who say) as a Monster of many head having more eyes than Argus, linup as many eares, and openether many tongues as flying fame.

Good morrow with all my hear

my fellowes every one.

God speed you, or rest you merry, yee be welcome.

Sit downe, and take your plan

in time.

Make roome and sit furtherally the I desire you, that I may have place.

I warne thee from hence-fort meddle not with my bookes.

Thou

I

Thou blurrest and blottest them, as thou wert a bletchy sower.

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envie that I should profit by them. But I shall cry quit with you.

Heare me fellow, my part, my verses, my rule, my Latine, without booke.

Pause there, or abide, stay, thou sayest wrong.

If I reade amisse, tell me.

I am so afraid of the Master, that I tremble and quake, all the parts of my body.

I understand not, or perceive not this sentence, I pray thee teach mee, or declare it unto me.

I will teach thee as well as I can.

Hast thou written all the vulgars that our Master hath given unto us this morning?

I have writthem every one.

The Master hath banisht two or three unthrists out of his schoole, because they will not abide his punishment.

They have fold bis favour for a trifle, and made or proved themfelves

Verbarogand. docendi, vestiend. duplicem reg.
accusat.

Metho, timeo, formido— accus. vel dat.

Passivis
additur
ablat. anteceden.
præpos.
Vapulo,
væneo, exulo, ablat.

feat

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lay

selves fooles by their owne wilful ha nesse.

I married my masters daugh ter to day, full fore against my will

Mee thinketh ber so rough, and fair fore a huswife, that I cared not an shee were burnt in the hot coales,

Shee embraceth or haunteth m for so, that the print of ber sticketh up ner on my buttockes a good while after.

Peace, the Master is com into the schoole.

He is as welcome to many of white as water into a ship.

I shall play him a cast of leger demaine, and yet he shall not espie sh it, as quick-eyed as he is.

Whilest he declareth or readed co the Lecture out of Tully, I will con cl vey my selfe out of the doores by fleight.

Were these two lines written, ta am gone.

I have as great appetited for my booke to day, as an Hare to at a ber.

It is cleane against my stomack tha

Verba transitivaaccusati.

Dunetiam verba qualibet alioqui in tranlitiva &c. accus.

hat Istudie to day, and because I seare a breeching.

If I were at mine owne libertie, I would live all after pleasure this

nd faire day.

Ed

116

261.

acke

tha

I played my Master a merry pranke, or play yesterday, and therem fore bee hath taught mee to fing a up new fong to day.

He hath made me to runne arace (or a course) that my but-

me tocks sweat a bloudy sweat.

The more instantly that I prayed fu him to pardon mee, the fatter bee. layed on.

He hath taught me a lesson that I

pit shall remember whilest I live.

I would shew thee a thing in led counsell, if thou wouldest keepe it con close from others.

Thou canst require nothing of me, reasonable, but thou mayest ob-

en, taine thy defire of mee.

My Master hath beaten mee so en sore in his chamber, that I was not at able to put off, neither on mine owne clothes.

I pray thee keepe this mat-

Suntque figurate accus. babent.

Duin etiam verba quamlibetaccus. ad. mit. cognatæ signif.

Verba reg. GC. acchs.

Inprimis verba lignif.commo. &c. Dati-บนพ.

ter close from bim, and all other for if it be disclosed, I am undon

Thou answerest me nothing the purpose.

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I wrote a letter unto you, b you send me no answer, neither writing, nor by mouth.

I handled him so hard, th he had not a word more to fay a mee.

He durst not for his eares, speat to me after that.

One hath picked out all the pens of my pennar. I pray you len dil me a pen.

I am in a worse case, for one har see plucked from my girdle, both per plo nar, and inke-horne.

I warrant thee, thou shalt neve doe good scholer hurt: except the steale his bookes from him.

I wote not who might work fay it than thou, for thou shalts soone rob Tully of all his el quence, as prove a good Latinifi.

It commeth to thee by nature be a dullard, therefore it were pil to put thee from thine inheritand

Duadam accipiendi, distandi, abl.vel dat.

It is learnedly spoken of you.

A man might as some picke marrow out of a mattocke, as draw three good Latine words out of your tongue.

Many a man setteth more by an inch of his will, than an ell of his thrifi, and

thou art one of them.

It is the property of a good scholer to preferre karning before pleasures.

I have overgone many that were better learned than I, by my great

diligence.

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C

It is a singular pleasure to me, to see them come behind, and hold the plough.

If I misse, or faile in rendering, reading, or pronunciation, tell mee

of my fault I beseech thee.

If thou accuse mee of speaking English, I shall complaine upon thee for fighting in the Masters absence; set the one against the other.

I can lay more things unto thy charge, than thou art aware of.

I set not a point for what thou

Dativ.post.

verba com
posita cum

præ, ad,

con, sub,

&c.

Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi gen.

Verb. æstiman.genit. Flocci,nauci.

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Quibustibet verbis subjicitur nomen pre tii in ablat.

Excip. bi genitivi, tanti, queti, plur. &c.

Verba æsti. gen.gand.

Verba aburdandi, implendi, &c. ablat. velgentiv. can lay to my charge, I can lay a much to thine.

Thou mayest buy as much love for a naglet in the middle of Scot land, as thou shalt win by thy complaints.

All the gaines that thou shaltge by this bargaine, is not worth a farthing.

For what soever thou winnessing the shire, thou shalt lose it in the Hundred.

Thy ware standeth thee in a much, and more I thinke, than though that sell it for.

Hee that selleth for seven, and buyeth for eleven, it is marvell it ever he thrive.

He that will thrive must set (a hold) his ware (or stuffe) at double price, that he will sell it for, a Londoners doe.

I set very little, or nought by him that cannot sace out his man with a card of ten.

I pray thee peace, thou filled dle mine eares full of dinne.

If thou mayst not away will ma

noil

noise, stoppe thine eares with a clout.

Thy nice and new-fangled pronunciation after the Italians fashion, feedeth delicate eares with

wondrous pleasure.

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JU-

25

by

OAK

Sith every countrey doth adrance with laud, his owne language, why should not wee thinke worthy our language the same, sith all speeches suffer confusion, save the Hebrew.

If I may once rid my hands of thischarge, I will never take such

businesse upon mee againe.

A man may call unto him with the becke of a finger, that he cannot put away with both bands.

Therefore it is wisdome to be-

ware of Had I wift.

Hold thy dauby hands from my booke, with forraw.

My hands bee as cleane as thine.

Thy hands, I thinke them more meet to daube a wall, than to hande a booke.

Of your cleannesse every min may take a precedent ther. of.

Prapol. in compositione eundemquemexcra compos. reg.

To

O exclamantunominat. vocat. Vtor, fun-

gor, fruor,

ablat.

To thy honestie, every man m lay, Fie thereupon.

Cleannesse, every man will pai shie

it.

Good fir, it seemeth you ha into seene more good manners, the you you have borne away.

Good manners, I know not whiten lesse doth use it, than you, although ar

I say it before you.

The fryed egges and bace ad that I did eat at break-fast, upbri deth my stomacke.

Your gentle stomacke shews ster what nourture you use.

You behave you like an hom aw man, you lacke but a bowle and low besome.

He that may have your company loo may be glad thereof, for you are full of manners, as an egge is full of it for meale.

Q. How many yeares have yo given to Grammar here?

L. It is two years and most wo gone, fince I came hither first.

Q. Did you write this will but your owne hand?

Que stgnif. part. temp. in ablat. velaccus. Duodvis verbumadmittit abl. signif.instr. cau. aut

modum

actionis.

an

rod

kno

it w

ting

R. Y

R. Yea verily, I can write you an hand, of another manner of fathion if I list.

Q. Wherefore, for what end, or intent, or for what conclusion goe

you to schoole?

R. Because, for that end, or intent, or for the conclusion to get koming, or cunning.

Q. What maketh thee looke for

co fad ?

R. I am thus sad for feare of the rod, and the break-fast that my Ma-

the ster promised me.

Q. Be of good cheere man, I wright now, a rod made of willowes for thee, garnished with knots; it would doe a boy good to looke upon it.

Take thy medicine (though it be somewhat bitter) with a good will, it will worke to thy ease at length.

Leave off thy mockes, and flouting, if thou wert in my coat thou wouldst have little list to scoffe.

Many have eloquence enough, with butthey lacke wisdome.

Thou art a sure speare-man at need,

pro

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to

need, that leavest a man sticking the bryers.

If thou shouldest goe to a bu tell, thou wouldest soone start fro thy Captaine, that shrinkest who red is so small jeopardie.

Of all the world I hate such of ran wards, that like a startling hor him are atraid of every wagging of straw.

I like him that will shrinken hir nought, but preffe forth like a mi

I teare my selfe of an ague, for as feele a grudging every fecond day ne

If thou feare sicknesse, beware no evill diet.

Heare a word or two before you goe.

If thou doe after my counse tha beware of the man thou spake I of right now, trust him not mof farre.

For he will promise thee mo hi in an houre, than he is able to p forme in seven yeares.

Looke what he catcheth once ter any man, it commeth never again

And beside other faults, thise

Prosequer te amore, Oc. afficio-

Metuo, timco, formido, dat. vel ablat.

At ex bu quedam cum aliis cafibus copulantur.

property is joyned unto him, when thou hast done for him all that thou canst, he cannot afford thee a good word.

That should be to a kind-hear-

at ted man, a great grievance.

Attach him, or set upon him, I warrant thee, thou art able to answer him at all points; goe neere him.

Lambe, or ever I have done with him. of I shall make him as still as a

gain

ser

pri

T. I have delivered your letters for as you have commanded, but maday ney that you required, he will pay recone.

H. But hath he deceived me so? efo well, Ile serve him a tricke for it, I hall lay a logge in his necke, that

nst shall weigh ten pound.

Thave gotten a Writ for him, out t to of the Chauncery, and that bargaine hall hee buy full deare, before wee mo live done.

po I shall teach him, what it is to compare himselfe with his betnced ters.

I have put my matter in such a mans

Verba comparandiregunt dat.

mans hands, whom hee shall han no cause to praise to his friends, thou the parting.

I have retained unto me such learned man, that will fet my me the ter forward to my best advantage,

He followeth my cause as eff fath Equally as it were his owne.

He lyeth at his booke daily, whach the intent to obtaine the cause, hold

So that if I were able to give him a fee of ten pound yearely, he that hath deserved it.

on t

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Sev.

pol

ten

He sent me a letter lately by carrier, what processe is taken indican canse.

There is a marvellous dist ease fallen into my lest side, itm keth me fometimes like to fwood my

It affaults my heart with am chievous pang, as though it would bert rid me out of hand.

This disease maketh me soil ease, that I cannot apply my book tive

I lacke the counsell of a Phil tian, and that is to my paine.

And I have no leifure for but nesse to seeke for remedy.

Verba dandi, reddendi, reg.dat.

Dativ-post. verb.compo. cum bis præpositionibus, pra, ad, con.

If thou performe thy promise, thou shalt shew thy selfe an honest man and true.

He hath given me more, than all

the friends that I have.

In kindnesse unto me he passeth father and mother and all my kin.

My Master hath beat mee back and side, whilst the rod would hold in his hand.

Hee hath torne my buttocks so, that there is left no whole skin upon them.

The waiks be so thicke, that one an scarce stand by another.

If ever I be a man, I will revenge

di his malice.

I trust once to grow able to rid
my selfe out of his dirty danger.

And to restore my selfe into li-

oul bertie.

For the good favour that hee hewed me, I have kept a comfortative for him, that shall worke this feven yeares or after.

If Fortune be friendly to my purpole, I shall once come to mine in-

tent.

Come

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SHOW CHIM compo tis exigit dat.

Come hicher, and stands me, if I have need.

I will be present or ready in do

manner of chances.

I would not have thee out wi the way if need require.

I will not faile thee, trust me, the while I miy stand on my feet,

Care not, for thou shalt lacken ma

helpe.

Thou half bones big enough, to thou hast pich enough in thy bond if there be manhood in thy her we shall make our part good wit the the best.

Wast thou present at it pai

disputation?

They were as farre a funder to one from the other, as London his distant out of my Country, who his are a hundred miles asunder.

Heardst thou what they comm ned of betweene them?

After the one was concluded to ascribed to himselfe, or tookeup All him great ignorance.

It will teach him to be wiseho bro hee compareth with his betters is ever.

Hee gave him no lesse than a dousen check-mates before they had done.

It shall profit him much if he be wile, and make him to looke better upon his booke.

Every man did commend him the greatly for his learning, and also

en manners.

I cannot praise him according h, to his merits.

I will goe home.

Whither are you in way, or whiwith ther goe you?

Hee is not a little proud of his painted sheath, and looketh full high.

Hee is so stately and choise of his counsell, that he will not stirre which his foot once out of the doore, for

my man under a Noble.

nm

es la

Linacre hath translated Gamout of the Greeke tongue into Latine, and that into a cleane upo stile.

In the which translation, be hath brought many things to light.

He is deeply expert in the Greek

tongue.

that there is a small difference is tweene Erasmus, and him.

Their stiles be so like, that of it differeth little from the other.

So that all men, more and less publish the praise of the man, we onely for his learning, but special by for his diligence.

He hath fet, and diffinguished b

worke into goodly order.

Nor did hee this in haste, be hath prorogued the edition man he yeares full wisely.

Wee are much bounds them that brought in the art of prise

ting.

It concludeth many things in the concludeth many the concludeth many things in the concludeth many the con

It hindereth not so much be Scriveners, but profiteth much man poore Scholers.

It is not many yeares agoe, find it came first into England.

Thou art about to please threw (I see) as a man that offend a candle to the devil.

Tho

Thou commest now happily, or meetest me in a good season.

It is said commonly, when the pig

or is proffered, open the poake.

ide

mon

Tho

Words I may suffer, but stripes I less may not away withall.

What tidings hast thou cia brought us?

Ishall shew you many, by and by, nth both by mouth, and writing.

I shall requite thy labours.

by these letters I perceive that man he is about to renew the old amitie betweene us.

ndu He shewed himselfe of late to be sprin moved against me, but now he calleth himselfe home.

igsi For he reciteth the multitude of han my benefits toward him, and hath changed his minde into better conch ditions.

He ascribeth to sinister counsell his errour, and referreth all the matter to my curtefic.

But for all his faire words, I least would have him, bring mee againe fferd such things, as kee borrowed of mee.

> Many | G 2

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Many a ragged colt proved to be a good horse.

Many a poore mans sonne, be grace and vertue, ascendeth to his

roomes, and authority.

And so he avoideth the incommodities of povertie and service tude.

good report that I heare of you A learning and vertue.

You have cause to give Go thankes thereof, and so shall you

prosper to advancement.

My Master marked, or noted a yesterday, doing a fault: I searem to day, lest bee will swindge a coat for it.

Th

The fourth part of 2,6 the Construction of Verbs Impersonals.

hig

Com

G

you

rthe you A Dialogue of duties, or Scholers manners.

Praceptor.

da A Sitbelongeth unto a Master to teach his scholer, both manners and learning: so I have contrived a briefe Summary (as it came to minde) of manners, for Cholers.

Discip. It is very expedient for us, scholers, to bee instructed with good manners: for it is commonly sid, It is better a childe bee unborne, than untaught.

Pracep. There be some Masters which care little (or take little heed) to teach their scholers manners:

Hec tria Impersonatia interest, r fert, & est, genitiv.

The fourth part of the

ners: so that they may bring the P to the knowledge of learning, because

Discip. Such rude Masters knowher not what belongeth to their own the f dutie, nor yet to the bringing T of youth.

Prac. It is evident to every man fore that which a shilde taketh in youth (whin it good or bad) commonly, in an Chol be hath a smell thereof.

Dise. It chanceth me to percein turn now by experience, that which tie, have read in Horace; A pitcher mil to a have a smatch long after, of that lique, per that was first put in it.

Prac. Somewhat I will speak met of the office, and dutie of a Man to b before I teach the scholer.

Disc. Reason it is. For the be my haviour of the Master is as a pref vell dent to the scholer to follow.

Prac. It becommeth a Master principally to bee sufficiently lea ned in that facultie that he teached

Dif. But we may see daily, the many take upon them, to teach, for whom it were more expedient " learne.

In dativum feruntar bæc imper-Conalia, accidit, &c.

A Schoolemaster must I Learned.

Pra.

dili

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tic.

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ma

be

be Prac. In as much as their friends, e content with such Masters, whenother they hinder or profit scholers; whe fault is in their owne folly.

To be briefe, it becommeth, and ather is necessary, for a Master benat foreall things to use gravity in all (bithings, and specially before his age Cholers.

Dif. Yea, Sir, but many Masters in ume that into austeritie, and cruelheie, so that their scholers have no list to abide with them. I know by ex-

perience.

Prac. Such miscarriage becommeth not a Master, and ought not to be seene in a discreet teacher.

Dife. The gontle exhortations of my Master, allured my minde marvellously: yes, and made me more diligent than all his austeritie could doe.

Prec. It is requisite also in a Master, besides learning and gravitie, that hee be not new-fangled in the forme of teaching, to teach this manner to day, and to morrow to be weary of the same.

G 4

Disc.

Hac imper-Sonalia accusandi casum exigunt, 14vat, decet, Oc. 2 Grave.

3 Gentle.

His imper-Sonalibus Subjicitur Accuf. cum genitivo, pænitet. + Not newfangled.

Capit,incipit, desinit, debet,impersonal. form.induunt. 5 Not light, but discreet.

His verà attines, pertinet, spe-Aat cum

prepostad.

Disc. I know divers teachers, D giddy turne-ficke, (of the whit take they may be both forry, and ashaming know that their scholers profit little orn long thing, so that a man would pit dren tender wits so to be wearied.

And fummarily to con dech clude: a Master should be circum bee spect in word, gesture, and come felf nance, that hee doe nothing the flood should appeare to his scholers light den dissolute, or sounding any wife that dishonesty, which he may or ough to be abashed of afterward.

Disc. Children have common for a delight, and will be glad to nor ma their Master of a fault, which the au may shew their friends at home especially when they wax weary of retheir Master.

Prac. Further it belongeth to th Master, prudently to consider the qualities of his scholers, and after their capacity and time, so to non in rish them in learning, as young be in ginners at the first entring, to ut a them with easie lessons, and plaint also saire words to encourage them t

Dila

p01

Discipulus. I see well, many take upon then to teach, ta know full little what things belong to the bringing up of children.

Praceptor. When a Master readethunto his scholers, hee may no: bee too curious (shewing himfelfe) in his reading to boyes, but hadie to make every thing evih dent, and plaine to the profit of the n bearers.

Disc. There bee some fooles so pompous, that they studie little for profit of their scholers: so they m may have the glory and praise of a anning reader.

Prac. Also when they render, or reade in the schoole, before the Master, hee should forme and fashion the tongue, the pronuntiation, countenance, and gesture.

That they pronounce not De lingue maly, hallily, confusedly, or cor- formatione. ruptly; but with cleare, distinct, and plaine tongue.

ou-

06-

ufe

ae;

M.

2/6.

3 Further, in pronunciation, let De vocis them observe that they sing not, or joine come

De legendi officio.

De lingua, voce, vultu, & gestu-

G 5

De vultus & gestus compositions.

Nominativus prime
vel secunde
persone rarisime expri. nisi-

bum not all in one tone, (as the Bet but (as the diversitie of the matter requireth) sometime with a Base of low voice, sometime with an elevate voice, sometime moderate, of meane.

It is a rude manner (if a child have never so filed a tongue & plassiant pronunciation) to standstill like an asse: and on the other side (as a Carter) to be of wandring eyes picking, or playing the soole with his hand, and unstable of soot.

Therefore take heed that the countenance be made conformable to the purpose: now with gravitic now chearfull, now rough, now amiable, shapen meet unto the matter as I may say) like a glove to the hand

2 Also see that the gesture be comely, with seemely and sobe moving; sometime of the head sometime of the head (as the cause requireth) with the bodie.

Of these things who desirethed have more full knowledge, let his looke upon Tullies Rhetoricke.

Non Non

Now I have written summarily of the Masters behaviour, I will somewhat speake of the schobesmanners, or duties, for manners (as they say) maketh a man.

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Non

Discipul. Manners are the chiefe things requifite in a childe, whereof Tully writeth in the first book of his Offices, for there is no part of this site life neither in causes private or publique, whether a man be occupied alone by himselfe, or busied with another, that may be without good manners.

> Prec. It becommeth a childe, that will be called honest and mannerly, not only in the schoole, but in the towne, or field, wherefoever he be, to practife good manners, and avoid all kwd, wanton, and unthrifty touches.

> 2 And daily in the morning beforeall things upon his knees to prise God, and call for grace whereby he may increase in learning and vertue.

Which done, comming in due feason to the schoole, mannerly to salute his Master, after, his sellowes, and

In verbis quorum fignificatio ad bomines tant mpertinct &c. De moribus Cholasticis.

In omi loco.

At schoole

and diligently applying his lear child ning, lose no time idlely, in jangling bro to his owne hurt, and hinderance of can others.

2 Alfogive a light, and an open con eare to his Masters sayings; bet roll quicke to note with his pen things elf profitable; desirous and ever inqui. fitive of learning, with continual to practice of Latine speech.

Gentle in word and deed, to all diff his fellowes, no busie complainer: mo noryet no hider of truth, benevo. the lent, liberall, obsequent, making

comparison with no man.

A diligent marker of the verme dre and good manners of others, and a no more diligent follower, and (as from a rocke in the fea) to flye farre from ou the company of all unthrifty rake- aw hels.

Disc. The conversation of one Lo unthrift, is as poyson to a whole or schoole, for one scabbed sheepe (as they fay) marreth a whole flocke.

Præc. In these great Cities, # | w in London, Torke, Perusie, and such a where best minners should bee, the th

Omre verbum admittit gen:t:ชนกา propriinomin's leci.

25 .

hav

co

br

children

children be so nicely, and wantonly brought up, that (commonly) they can little good.

Discipul. They may bee well compared to the kidney that lyeth rolled in fat, and yet is leane in it

selfe.

Dg

ney

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drea

Prac. When a childe is fent 10 schoole to the intent to learne, as well manners, as cunning; it is dishonesty to the Master, if hee bee mde, and can no more good than a 0. Beepe.

Difc. Since I came to London, I have seen many wel-favoured childien, and properly made; but have a nomore manners than a Carte:

m Prec. Many a suboler commeth out of a good schoole, and beareth ke away small learning: likewise many come out of a royall Citie, as out of London, that beare away full little, ok or no good manners.

Disc. It is not the place, but bringing up, that maketh a childe wellmannered. For a man shall see a childe, in a Gentlemans house in the countrey, that hath better manners.

Verbis figmi.metum ndlocum apponitur proprium loci in accusativo. Verbusign. motuma loco, aut per lacum,inablat.

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ners, than the childe brought apa home, under the mothers wing, to the middle of the Citie.

Prac. These Cockneys, and til lings, wantonly brought up, m in abide no forrow, when they com the to age, whereas, they that be hard in ly brought up, may lye in ware if and lodge the night thorow upon ha the bare ground.

12 Disc. It is more pleasuresor a Master to see soure such never he thrifts goe out of the schoole, that see one to come into it.

Now you have somewhat shewed the manner of ordering of the or Master, and of his children in the ta schoole, somewhat I would you th should touch of their manner pl when they come home, and with the table.

Prec. A childe desirous of know how to behave him munned for at the table; First, the table spread in salt, trenchers, an i bread, set in or der, water called for, he must be de ligent to hold the bason and emen, of o else the towell while they wash. 2 . And

De officie in mensa ministranti Gerundia ave gerundivæ voces regunt cas. verb.

Gerund a in Di pendent à quibusdam.

2 And after they bee set, readie to say Grace, and give laud to the giver of our living and food.

Also when service commeth m in, assistant, with a napkin upon his me shoulders, to set downe the dishes and indue order, taking off the cover; me if it be a dish that his superiour will have kept warme, cover it againe, or else avoid the cover.

4 Let him also take diligent ver heed to set his cup surely, before his ha Superiour discover it, and cover it a-

gaine with curte sie made.

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And

5 He must have a diligent eye the onevery fide, that nothing lacke at the table, ready at a becke, or a winke of you the eye, to satisfie his superiours pleasure.

6 And as hee maiteth, or attendeth, ever have an eye to his superiso ours trencher: if it bee laded with fragments, either to conveigh them into a voider, or else to shift his trencher.

7 Also if his superiour call for aby thing that lacketh, if hee be appointed to stand to give artendance,

Verbum impersonale passivæ vocus simil. cum.

Cum fignif neieß:tas ponitur circapræpos. addito verboeft. Gerundia

in Dum pendent ab his præp. inter, ante, ad, ob.

dance, and may not goe to fetch fuch things, let him privily call del some other to goe for it.

8 And when his Superiours cup standeth long; avoid it at the cup. board and fill of fresh, and to conclude, what soever his superiour lac. pla keth, ready to minister it unto him,

9 Disc. Here cease or make a mor pause, of the office of a servitor, or eat waiter: and somewhat declare of the behaviour of a childe sitting at the table.

10 Pracep. A childe in sitting par downe at table, if he keepe good manners, let him take a place after fet his degree, and give preeminence ever by to strangers, sitting upright, not les not ning upon his elbowes, nor hang of l ing downe the head upon his tren. cher-

II Nor boisteroully and rude tate ly to annoy him that sicteth next man him, by extending his arme over his than trencher, to take salt, or the cup; in a but mannerly desiring bim to reach, the or give him fuch things as stand the farre off.

De discumbeatis officio.

Gerundia in do pendent ab bis prapo. à, ab, abs, de, è,ex, in, cum, pro.

12 And

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12 And though hee have great defire to eat of this dish, or that, yet he may not goe to his meat greedily, but soberly, nor be first ready to put his band in the dish before others, but use himselfe gently in giving place to his betters.

13 Also if hee espie a sweet morfell, which hee hath delight to atof: hee may not enforce him-He (like a churle) to gripe all upne on his owne trencher: but shew himselfe liberall in giving others part thereof.

1,

And

14 And so he must as well satistethe appetites of others, that lit by present, as his owne, or else he is of honest men.

15 And though every dish set on the table, bee ordained to be des eaten; yet hee may not (with good ext manners) begin with that dish that seemeth to him most pleasant in eating, but after the order as they be set downe, so repast upon them.

16 If hee moved with provocation

Di, do, dum, activè.

Di, do. dum, interdum paßive.

Vertuntur Gerundii voces in nomi.adjectiva.

De discumbentis officio.

Gerundia
in do pendent ab bis
præpo. à,
ab, abs, de,
è, ex, in,
cum, pro-

dance, and may not goe to fetch fuch things, let him privily call do some other to goe for it.

Randeth long; avoid it at the cup board and fill of fresh, and to conclude, whatsoever his superiour lacketh, ready to minister it unto him.

pause, of the office of a servitor, or a waiter: and somewhat declare of behaviour of a childe sitting at the table.

downe at table, if he keepe good manners, let him take a place after the his degree, and give preeminence even to strangers, sitting upright, not less ning upon his elbowes, nor hanging downe the head upon his trencher.

ly to annoy him that sitteth next him, by extending his arme over his trencher, to take salt, or the cup; in but mannerly desiring bim to reach the or give him such things as start to farre off.

T2 And

defire to eat of this district that, yet he may not goe to his meat greedily, but soberly, nor be first ready to put his band in the dish before others, but use himselfe gently in giving place to his betters.

Also if hee espic a sweet marsel, which hee hath delight to at of: hee may not enforce him-the (like a churle) to gripe all up-the on his owne trencher: but shew himselfe liberall in giving others in part thereof.

14 And so he must as well satisfies the appetites of others, that sit were present, as his owne, or else he is not meet to sit among the company of honest men.

pon the table, bee ordained to be usen; yet bee may not (with good next manners) begin with that dish that seemeth to him most pleasant in eating, but after the order as ach, they be set downe, so repast upon them.

16 If hee moved with provocation

And

Di, do, dum, activè.

Di, do, dum,interdum paßivè.

Vertuntur Gerundii voces in nomi.adjestiva.

nates

Want

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cation of neefing, coughing, snitting or fpitting, and other, which he fog, cannot restraine, let him turne afide his head, or if he cannot conveni ently, then to hold his band before his mouth.

I would faine speake of many tent other things which I let passe be some cause of brevity.

Disc. To what intent is a child to fent, or fet to schoole, or to serviceina flute citie, but to know, and learnes 22 well manners as science?

done, 17 Prac. It is good manners m, a a man be bidden, or appointed to find to at the table : to use no communicately tion, but that which is fitting, and 23 meet for the table, and that which is target unbonest, to avoid utterly. be fr

18 Let threfore his communi- midin cation at table bee honest, demure ado merry, delectable to heare, not am (ace biguous to understand, (ingentupki dring suspicion) no more griesen 24 be heard, than spoken: but (for eve of the ry part) most pleasant to heare of.

19 Let not his communication T!

be captious, or checking, not obfit iqui nalt

Prius supinum active signific. & sequitur verbum aut particip.

Posterius Supinum paßive signif. & sequiturnom. adjest.

att,and fingular, not vile, not scofing, or mocking, not bragging, not mnton, not dissolute, not busie, pot perillous to speake of.
20 But let it be worthy to bee

noted, folacious to reckon of, evitento perceive, good and whole-

6 6me to follow, or doe after.

21 And after he riseth from tato repast, it is good manners to Mute with curte sie his superiours.

21 22 After dinner or supper is done, and the table must bee taken m, a childe must diligently wait, and take up the dishes in order, as bey were set first upon the table.

23 And that done, set downe a is larger, or a voider, and gather up befragments therein, and with the i siding knife, gather up the scraps cacept they be whole) also spoones,
phic phins, and trenchers.

10 24 If cheese or fruits (as the time of the yeare requireth) be brought anothe table, lay new trenchers.

10 Though I overslip many things the mais and the second of the years.

requisite to manners: yet I have touched

ill)

De usu & venustate participii.

that

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and

maa

alte

Daniel Hollan

Quibufibet verbis additur ablat. ab-Colute umptus.

touched things most common used in these dayes.

25 To conclude, when he that sit at table, be at point to rife cheese, bread, and salt, avoided this the table cloth must be taken up.

26 And after the towels be speed.

and the bason and the emer set down the he must (forthwith) list up the place emer, and powre forth a little into taye the bason, and after say grace. 100

27 And when they put the bands in the bason to wash: he mu holdup the emer, and powre mate the in the middest, all the while the

be washing.

28 The Bason, and Ewer takent way, and the Towels laid plaine, he must set down upon the table a fresh cup of wine, and another of ale.

29 The cups removed, and tom gathered up, the bord must be cove red with a carpet. Here I make a end, for I have spoken meetly Manners, I report mee to any man at least-wise that knoweth manner

Whosoever desireth to know further of offices and manner

tha

that bringeth a man to honesty, let himgoe looke upon Tully, Seneca, and Ambrosius, and Erasmus his at, inticuled Mor. Puer.—and Be Pietas puerilis, his Collog. Moniul edagogica.

Albeit, a childe that observeth these things aforesaid: in what place soever he commeth (in these lyes) he harh competent manners

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But for as much as manners daily der, and renew (as the leaves of metrees) a childe must conforme himselfe to approach to such manners as are laudably used, for the time.

Dendverbio coin teriectioaum con-Bruckione.

FINIS.

Qui t r f e Imp

SECVNDA PRAXIS, TOTIUS LATI-

NÆ SYNTAXEΩS DIALOGICA.

Quam, mutatis invicem partibus, interlocutores dum repetere inter se aliquantisper assueverint, uon Soccorazías modo, verum ér regulas interim Grammaticas facilius ediscent pueri, ér retinebunt fælicius.

-Ne parva averséris-

'Oπαιδουβρος σειών χεήζει · φύσεως, μελέτης, χόνε, Demad. a pud Stob.

I ONDINI,
Imprimebat I. H. sumptibus R. M. apud
quem veneunt ad insigne Unicornis.
1 6 3 8.

Cicero pro Q. Roscio Com

Quo quisque est solerior est in

ingeniosior, hoc docet iracun de

divis & laboriosiùs: quod enim

ipse celeriter arripuit, id cum

tardè à discipulis perpicivide,

discruciatur.



PRAXIS DIALOGICA.

whoc Dialogo est praxis de Concordaniis, & Substantivorum regimine, aliarumq; orationis partium quæ insertæ funt.

Interlocutores funt Georgius. EDOVARDUS.

G.



1

m

els

Alve primum Edovarde!

E. Tu quoque salvus sis Georgi.

G. Nonnetu mira-

in quid mihi sit hic negotii?

E. Egone

Dialogus primus.

E. Egone mirarer puerum ou ten sum plateas obambulare, & lucos ad inge ire à schola longe disjunctes, que facilius otiari possit?

G. Facetè jocaris. Nosti mello rarum scientiam, præ multis divitin fem avide cupere, nec libenter à Scholl

abesse.

E. Novi equidem. Quætecaul igitur huc nunc adduxit?

G. Dicam. Is homo qui mazifu co, est illim gymnasii, quod nuper en do erectum, cum heri apud nos com ret, plurimum rogabat parentes mon, qui ut ego ipsum hodie, domi suz invi gen serem.

E. Estné vir bonus, & dodu, # riri

fertur ?

G. Ita aiunt. Sed num me putas na ea curare, que nil ad me attinent? den nôsti Catonis Distichon:

Si vitam inspicias hominum, s denique mores,

Cum culpent alios, nemo sine vi fli mine vivic.

E. At tu paterque tum, nisi ha in caute prospexeritie, ambo fallemini. Malis enim hominibus assuescerei m

teneril

Cat

den

qua

& r

oth teneris annis, optima sæpè perdic ad ingenis.

90 6. Non meministi quid cecinit

Cato no ster ?

lite

cris

Stultitiam simulare loco prudentia itin fumma est.

holi Et aperti sermones, animi impru-

dentis censentur indicium.

auf E. Nilnisificetia sunt (Georgi) juzcunque loqueris. Dic mihi seife to, mult umne consuetudinis tibi cum en doviro intercessic?

em G. Nihil te celabo (Edovarde) neu, qui mihi multis nominibus dilinvi gendus es. Ego & frater meus natu

mximus, fælices eramus, qui hujus o, miri consuetudinem experti sumus,

quo neminem novi prudentiorem, nec

itas mijoris pietatis alterum: habet itimil demuxorem mulierem pulcherrimam, kmodestissimim matronam.

, E. Num aliquos genuit liberos?

G. Hæc illius uxor, unicum illi ch flum, bin ásque filias peperit: quos omnes, fælicissimo ingenio, optimæque na indolis esse pradicant.

ini E. Perbeata quidem est sua hæc mi conditio, quem Deus rantis opibus

locu-H 2

locupletavit. Sed heus, tu mihila ctus obviam, meo itineri, hac gar rulitate tua, impedimento fuisii.

G. Quot tu, mille pasm, pro u

greffurus es?

E. Non multa stadia procurram spero. Nossine vicum, quod maul De

lum appellatur?

G. Quid ni noverim? Confignato tibi eas ædes, in quibus pahalum conservatur Equabus, mulabus que regiis: hinc ad Divi Pauli venies: posteà cum ad promum diverticulum processeries, ad lavam conversus, in propinquo erit locus quem quaris. Sed quid illîctibi negotii est?

E. Tale est profecto quale minime vellem. Vado accersitum medicum. Agrotat non sine mortis periculo (quod Deus avertat) frater fibannes: & eum diris vexari cruciatibus audito, magnum cepi dolo-

rem.

G. Ego non ignoro, quibusilli opus est medicamentis. Multum edit: frequens dormit: abundè potat; qui omnia sunt corpori inimica.

E. Ego

in E. Ego tecum sentio: obsequar gar men patris mandato. Et medicum pro vie.

aul De Adjectivorum & Prono minum constructione.

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Ego

ANDREAS. PETRUS. HENRICUS.

di Midelt, quod te angat animi (mi Petre?) stas enim dubius ocus min, veluti & temporie & tui-ipsint- immemor : kidi avidus esse solem: fortalse te arem, & calami (que ini- dom fregeras) dolore afficiunt. p. Nihil minus (Andrea) Ego peri mludi de siderio saver, bonarum li-3. Jum sum cupidissimus. Nec sum cia- mentis inops, ut armorum ludido- aum amissio, sit mihi molesta.

A. Prastat serò sapere, quam nunill um. Quid igitur vultu tam tristi dit : medis ? qua

P. Hac me cura remordet,& acriter pingit; quod mibi parentes meos iratos H 3

Dialogus fecundus. iratos audiverim, meque à scholar bion mercaturam quamprimum sore avo enev candum: quarum rerum utram mi sisse nuis velim, non facil è possum existince mare.

A. Itane expers es consilii, in d, in mente captur, quòd ista audiveris? P. Nihil famâ mendacius, acerrima nuero prebensione dignus es; téque ignus Hesse animo ostendis, qui verborus trosonitu timidus, & tam imani venti su tu, exanimis sactus es.

P. Ego te vereor, animi nimilia mis audzeem; quem nullo metu pavida a l

unquam adverti.

A. Bono sis animo. Tempus eda no rerum, & parentes tui non adeò di ma ficili praditi sunt ingenio, quin delidi la tam levis, citò suturi sunt immemo di res, aut facillima tibi, apud eos, en culpa deprecatio.

P. O mibi omnium condiscipul in rum amicissime! Nemo tibi in amo in ressecundus, dulcis ac jucundus a connibus amicis, & utilis omnibus condiscipulis. Quis tui similis ingo mio, quis tibi par voluntate?

A. Imò su potius, hac commendation

an bione dignus es (Petre) qui mihi avo enevolencià frater, praceptor consim sapissime extitisti; nonest ullus ist cirum te mibi charior, vel volunm, velamore. Sed hem, frateradin A, imago tui, dulcissima.

P. Ehodum (Henrice) quem

in marin?

nan H. Teiplum, meum germanum minimem; mibi, natura, arimoque fi junctiffimum.

P. Tu, ex tuo ip sim animo, hanc il miceturam facis, de meo solius (inde reliquos fratres) in te amore.

H. Imò cuiquam fratrum relide sorum, satis innotescit mutuus nodifframberum amor.

lie P. Sed quis te quæso huc mimo- lit?

H. Pater. Duorum enim libroquos habet Bibliopola venales, ub pidem argumenti, vult te prastannor hum eligere.

P. Accujus est liber iste?

H. Meus, aut Patris, qui pretim persolvit.

P. Quanti ventit?

H. Tribus solidis.

17.0

P. Quis H 4

P. Quis tibi vendidit?

H. Mercator, vicinus noster. De

P. Hic liber crassus est quatum (credo) pollices, latus palmis dum longus pedem integrum.

H. At ille alter ifto crassier de

duobus pollicibus.

A. Longior palmâ. Tanto for tasse carior erit, quanto est major: I. id neutri vestrûm curæ est; quiba pater est agris abunde dives, nummi que locupletissimus.

P. Anne tu ipse malis divitiive in

literis dives esse?

A. Ego, & divition, & literar, he divinions stiles esse censeo: illa, us homo se vitamque suam tueatur; ha pe ut mentem excolat, & mores ad vistutem componat.

H. Recte judicas, ni fallor: de mobis hinc properandum est. Vale, m bis utrisque plurimum diligna

(Andrea.)

A. Vos valete miki quoque mit

De

De Constructione Verborum Personalium & UO bu Gerundiorum.

THOMAS. PHILIPPUS.

Uid rei est, quod ita incedis erectus (Philippe) submil limia spectans?

P. Hanc speciosam machinam intueor, quod cælum nuncupatur.

T. Hoc etiam Astronomia stuh bisifrequentes faciunt.

P. Afrum illud, que Venus apbe pellatur, multo plus lucet quam re-

vir liqua.

culi.

De

01

ibi

T. Hem! nobisne velles Astrod nomus quispiam videri? Extremæ of dementia, id te tuo congerroni suaund bre conari, qui ne teruntii quidem simabit illam tuam oftentationem, me led te stultitie potius incusabit.

P. Tempestive me errati admoms; sed cave dum hujus muneris rede satis recorderis, rectéque consulas mico, qui consilii indigeat, res tuas

Dialogus tertius.

obliviscaris, quarum primum memi, nisse opportuerit. Nequicquam sa.

di

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pit, qui sibi non sapit.

T. Sapientià tuà potiare: ego medicinà tuà non egeo, neque incuria, vel inanis officii accusandus lum, vel horum altero, nedum utroque, qui cade re, te admonendum esse censui, qua maximà plurimos aspersit labe: aqui bonique consuleres hanc meam in te voluntatem, neque tu nibili penderes, aut flocci faceres, hunc amici tui animum.

P. Misereor tui profecto, qui cum rerum tuarum satagis; rerum tamen alienarum, studio ita incumbas, utea negligas, quæ & tuæ conditionimagis conducerent, & utilitati tuæ magis inservirent.

T. Noli (Philippe) hunc sermonem nimis urgere, moderare tibitandem: ego enim ira meæ imperan nequeo, quin si pergas me oneran contumeliis, aut verbis, aut verberibu

par pari referam.

P. Sis bonus ô fælixque tuis: Belluinum est non humanum, (no dum tuum esse credas) isto ulciscendigenere, injuriam illatam propulfare. At vires mihi non suppetunt;
quæ si ad impetus illos tuos comparentur, æque eritac si culex se bovi
adaquaverit. Parce igitur muri, Leo
invicte (quæso.)

T. Siccine soles bomini tibi indignanti satisfacere, ut cum verbera tibi minetur, illi palam irrides? Metwohuic animo tuo, ne viribus hisce nimium considas: at id alteri sæpe quis vitio vertit, quod sperat sibi laudicu.

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P. Fiat igitur periculum (si ita libet) an ea sit tibi virtus, quæ meæ imbecillitati tam longo intervallo mtecellat.

T. Apagê te, qui animum induxtituum, mecum hoc pacto decertare. Quanto præstaret, Terentiano militi asscultare, qui omnia consiliis priùs, quam armis experiri malit?

P. Pape! quanti est sapere? nihil ergò nobis succenses (optime

Tkoma.)

T. Agamus seriò tandem (Philippe) amotis jocis: uterque nosnum verbis disceptemus; à verberi-

pins

bus procul abscedamus. Nôsti præceptorem monitori imperâsse, omnia illi condiscipulorum crimina ut deferat. Nobisque est pollicitus, reum non impuné laturum. Neque selius præceptoris metu, sed odio flagi. tii, scelere abstinent generosi animi.

P. Merito te semper amavi (mi Thoms) præclare enim cecinit Ho ratius ;

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore.

Oderunt peccare mali formidine largia pænæ.

Sed hoc sermone supersedebimus. Accepi dudũ à quodam familiari meo, affinem tuum Georgium, Avunculo tuo, (qui dudum mortem obiit, repentinam) hæredem esse factum; tamique his paucis diebus emisse domum, quanti vix crederes.

T. Emit (ut audio) pluris quan valcat; Ducentis (ut aiunt) libris! sed is pecunia non indiget: utinam ita virtute abund ret: faxit que Deus, ut boni viri officio fungatur, & sobrie difcat

nefici

anqu omne

P.

Im ferina

Mali tam 2 benzon

câ be ret se

raliss

digni T

feill

P pice

pator fecer

bud busq nibi

bono

qui

discat illis uti bonis, quorum, Dei beneficio potitur.

P. Laute dicitur, advenus quosunque excipere fine discrimine; omnesque apud illum

Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque frina.

Malim ego potius hujusmodi vitam vivere, ut eum boni viri, lau de & benore prosequantur, quòd de republità bene meritus sit. Utinam exoneret se epulonibus illis, & egenis plura largiatur: quod ab aliis video liberalissimè sieri, quos ille divitiis & dignitate longè superat.

T. Mentis desipiet penitus, nisi

killis expediat nebulonibus.

P. Equidem spero (duce & aupice Christo) multò consultiùs, Sepatores nostros, in illum hominum
secem anima diversuros, à quibus nemo
laudatur, nisi qui virtute exulat; quibusque pudori non est, ea coram omnibus gloriari intrepide; quæ viro
bono ne cogitanda quidem existimo.

T. Vah putidos illos heluones, qui semper vinum redolent, & lippos

rubent

rubent ocellos; an quemquam homiuum istos sua mens à dignari? Nemo Re sane, qui ullo studio suam existim. tionem tuendi commovetur; h utinam profecto tam essemus cupi. di ea prastandi, quæ sacras literas la gendo quotidie discimus, quams. mus (plerumque) defessi, audiende ea, quæ nobis factu essent utilisima.

re

disc

P. Hem (Thoma) satis est verborum! nos jam in ambulundo horam PH integram consumpsimus: miture nobis domum recurrendum est, ne tempus ad studendum destinatumaver mittamus. Namersi nihil est verendum, ne à præceptore vapulemus; non tamen ita debemus in voluptatibu nostris sevendis otiari, ut interimsecuri simus optimarum artium adipis cendarum.

T. Non est adhac pulsarum (Philippe.) Ibimus domum, petitum libros: & inter eundum, meditabimm que nobis hodierno die sunt reddeuda.

Regula

Regulæ de tempore & loco; de loci spatio; Impersonalibus, Participiis,

a-Ac

pi.

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PHILIPPUS. LEONARDUS.

me ! Ratulor tibi reditum (Leo-Inarde.) Ubi locorum (cedò) n- rersatus es boc omne triennium?

L. Ego, (Philippe) Londino m ascedens duobus penè mensibus, in e marivariis jactarus sum procellis, if wide sæpe vigilans, luce aliquando dormiens. Hinc multos mille passus i weectus sum. Ibam enim prin um Hifaniam, militatum.

P. Militia igitur enutritus es? Putabam en im Venetiis te, mercibus commutandis, fuisse occupatum.

L. Minime gentium : sed cum mibi nequaquam placui, domi manerotiose, mea plurin um referre purabam,

Dialogus quartus.

tabam, vel sub Hispanorum rege morari, in Cypro; vel ab Hispanià per Galliam proficisci in Italiam. Roma etiam aliquot dies commorari. Deinde ab Italià in Graciam trajicere, & antiquas ire visum Athenas. Him (Macedonià peragrata) & Constantinopoli parumper agere: sed domum reversus sum, hac spe frustratus, cui non contingit hoc voto potiri.

P. Dorobornia jam venis, opi-

nor.

L. Certè, & Londinum propero; hie enim ruri dum ago, (nescio quo modo) morum me piget agrestium. Et me contrà civitatia tadet; ubià plerisque ita de rebus inanibus concertatur, ut nemini penè constet, quid sit rectum, quid maximè reipublice intersit: sunt enim nonnulli quo admodum delectat, ubique locorum contentiones alere, & sovere.

P. Odiosum genus hominum merità suppliciis afficiendum! sed quent dmodum à perditis illis petibus vivatur, nihil ad me attinet. Miseret me illorum stultitie; atque utinam prosectò, tantum omnibus

homi-

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hominibus displiceret sædis flagitius sperome aliquot reperturum adolesantulos, qui (præclaris etiam orti mentibus, & Sceleratorum mores peof, rerum bonarum appetentes, ac virtutis cupientissimi) luci vesperique (instar apum) sedulo dabunt operam, ut patriæ utiliter, ac laudabiliter sbimetipsis, semper vivant.

L. Nusquam penè loci, reperiunminunc temporis (Philippe) qui ex nimo, virtuti studeant : sed ecce stam noster ! en miseram conditionem! doquentia multum, sapientiæ pa um, di impriarum abunde ubivis gentium, andies, noveris, videbis. Ve nobis. Hem sordidam ignavism! O tempora! Omores! nisi celerius, propius Verilatem accedamus, terraque viventes, celos summo studio adire conamur, actum erit de nobis penitus.

> Finis Dialogorum de Praxi Syntaxeus.

> > Quis

Quis sit modus repetendæ Lectionis ab Erasmo Roterodamo traditus.

Uibusdam prima, ac unicasfere Jeuraest, statimad verbumedis cere, quod equidem non probo.EA enim tum magni laboris, tum fru-Aus nullius. Quorsum enim attinet, psitzaei more, verba non intelledi reddere. Commodiorem igitur viam accipe: Lectionem quidem auditam, continuò relege, itaut universam sententiam, paulò altilis anim infigas. 2 Deinde à calce rurlus ad caput redibis, & singula verba excutereincipies, ea duntaxat inquirens, quæ ad Grammaticam curam attinent vide-licet, si quod verbum obscuræ aut ancipitis derivationis, si beteroclitæ conjugacionis, quod supinum, quod præteritum faciat? quos habeat majores? quos nepotes? quam constructionem? quid significet? &

hujusmodi nonnulla? Hoc ubi ege-

I

2

Analysis Grammatica.

is, rurlum de integro percurrito, ea re-im potissimum inquirens quæ ad rusteium Rhetoricum spectant. Si mid venustius, si quid elegantius, si mid concinnius, dictum videbitur, motabis indice, aut afterisco appoto. Verborum compositionem infere spicies, orationis decora sciscitabe-edif e: Authoris consilium indagabis, o.Es ma quiequid ratione dixerir.

S

bete-

zum,

ha-

uam

? &

ege-

ris,

fru- 3 Ubi quid te delectaverit vebeinet, milius, cave præter casum (quod lecta lint) sugias. Fige pedem, ac abs te pso rationem exige; quare tantoperal lints, e à oratione delectatus? cur iver non ex cateris quoque, parem ceperis voluptatem? Invenies te acumine, ut exornatione aliquà oratorià, aut compositionis barmonià, aut (nè cens, atti-cusà commotum suisse. Quò d si decuoscu- Mouod adagium, si qua sententia, si guod proverbium vetus, si qua biftaris, si qua fabula, si qua similitudo non inepta, si quid, breviter, acute, aut alloqui ingeniose, dictum esse videbitur, id tanquam thesaurum quendam, animo diligenter reponendum,

Analysis Rhetorica. dum, ducito ad usum & ad imitation nem.

4 His diligenter curatis, nepi. gear quarto iterare. Nam boc habent eruditorum virorum, summo ingenio, summis vigiliis elucuba ta scripta, ut millies relecta, migit mazisque placeant, semperque admira. tori (uo novum miraculum o stendant, ld quod tibi in tabula: tua sæpenume rò, nec sine causa laudara, evenire solet, quod antea non animadvertisses: Idem tibi multò amplius in bonis authoribus evenier.

5 Releges igitur quarto, ac qua ad philosophism, maxime verò Eibi cen, referri posse videantur, circumspicies, si quod exemplum; quod moribus accommodari possit. Quid autem est, de quo non, vel exemplum vivendi, vel imago quædam, vel a. casio sumi queat? Namin alionum pulchre, ac turpiter factis, quid deceat, quid non, juxta videmus.

6 Hæc si facies, jam vel edidiceris, quanquam aliud egisti. Tum demum si libet, ad ediscendi laboren accedito, qui tumaut nullus erit

itatio-

oc ha. ummo cubra-

magis dmira.

ant, Id nume-

venire dver-

ius in

c qua Ethi

rcumquod

Quid splum

el a. iorum

d de-

idice-Tum

orem crit,

aut

aut cert è per-quam exiguus.

7 Quid deinde? Restar, ut cum ne pi. sudiosis congrediaris, tuis annotaimes in medium proferas, vicissimque illerum audias, alia laudabis, alia reprehendes, tua partim defendes, mim castigari permittes.

8 Postremò quod in aliis lauda-Mi, tuis in scriptis imitari conaberis.

ltrum secreta studia plus conducant, quam conflictatio illa, aut contra.

NEcreta studia à doctis laudantur, Dat ita, ut postea è latebris in arem prodeamus, viriumque nostram periculum faciamus. Id quod pientissime à Socrate est dictum, Experiamur utrum partus ingeniorum males sint, nimirum obstetricum infriam imitati. Quare alternatim wisque utetur, qui non vulgariter, olet evadere, doctus. Vale.

De

De Stylo Orationis, er chartulis T. B.

Tylus est habitus Orationis, quo Diermo elegantion, aut inclegantin videtur; estque duplex, Grammai. cus & Rhetoricus.

I Gesmmaticus dicieur stylus, ubi Oratio congrus, vocibus puris, & apris quibusdam phrasibus adoma! tur, ut, Ego fratrem anso, quantum ille, me; tantoque amore illum prosequor, quanto ille me.

Ad stylung Grammaricum quatur

requiruntur;

Primo, Delectus verborum.

2 Disositio.

3 Phrases. 4 Variationes.

1 Nam Primò, Barbara, & ob soleta verba, sunt omninò rejicien da, & delectus verborum adhibendus.

2 Deinde ea vocabula quibus utimur; sunt optime disponenda.

3 Præterea pro simplicibus voci-

, quo

mail

orna-

ntum

prose-

cien

bu.

Er nunquam Et nusquam Et ille, & is, Et tamen non Sinon Sed-Et fi non Nequicquam Tam multum Quảm molcum Quantum Tam bene, quam tu Æque ac tu Tam bene quam posfum Talis doctus Singulariter Vela'iter Valde gratum Adeo quod, ita quod Dixit quod noluit Homines dicunt nihil de hac re Ubique

Semper ontownie

Nihil minus quam tu

Nec unquam Nec usquam Qui Nec tamen Nifi SAt verò, at quan quam, quin. Sin minus Nihil prorfus Tantum

dut

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ut J

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via

Quantum possum

Tam doctus Non Vulgariter Alioqui Noningratum Adeo ut, ita ut Negavit SNecquifquam de hac tem 2 re quicquam dixit Nulquam non Perinde ac tu Nunquam non

2. Regula

2. Regulæ de Vocabulis in Oratione optimè difponendis sunt novem.

I V Erbum principale serè ad finem periodi rejiciendum, Rectus in Medio, & Obliquus inprincipio sæpissimè collocatur, us Munitissimam bostium Civitatem sesur occupavit.

2 Posterius duorum substantivoum in Oratione, præponi deber, ut,

Patris domus.

3 Adjectivum itidem pracedat,

k, Substantivum sequa ur.

4 Aliquid, si commodè sieri poest, inter Adjectivum, & Substantium interponatur, ut, Magnam, ex dementia, laudem comparabis. Terrotem hostibus magna Cesaris severiit usincussir.

Manuerbia, & Prapositiones, com suo Casu ubique serè pro Enbonia, locum habent, sed commodissimè, ad illud verbum, Particidismin, aut Adjectivum quod determinant, adjunguntur, ut Exaudita
crescit

crescit sapientia: Debitum pro con temptu, suis hostibus, diúque dil tam severitatem, Casar tandem ex hibuit, sed clementissimè mitigavi

à Casu sui Substantivi, ni si per inter positionem Epitheti, vel Genitivi vel utriusque, ut, Infantulus à distinutricis mammà, non ni si repletu, l'abenter discedet.

7 Prapositio regens Gerundin nunquam discedat à Gerundio, no casu Gerundii, ut Summam, exace rimum tui patris hostem oppus nando laudem consequêris.

8 Si variæ personæ in senteni commemorantur, commodissiment principio collocantur, ut, Ego, the præ frætre, prolixis literis respondebe.

o Omnis inepta vocum combinatio, quâ, vel jucunda prolatio, ve Euphonia gratia, offenditur profit effugienda, ut, Sermo auditus—

Nam concursus vocalium in the pracedentie, & principio sequentiale ctionis, est injucundus, unde sit a non dicamus, A homine, è urbe, se ab homine, ex urbe, & similia.

3. Phrases

3. Phrases.

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Heases sunt elegantiores, & peculiares quædam lonitivi quendi formulæ, Quæ partim ex redu puls Grammatica, partim exprow, Matissimis Authoribus inter legendum funt colligendæ.

Interregulas Grammatica, præ-

htim notandæ funt—

acer -Præpositionem cum suo pug asu-

2 Illæ, qua septimum vel octaenti um casum docent, ab aliquâ oramei ionis parte regi.

Quales sunt

Natus, Commodus, Utilis,&c. Attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c.

Quædam Accipiendi, &c.

Mereor cum Adverbiis bene, &c.

Quæ continent exceptiones, à ngulis generalibus Syntaxeus, ut:

Quædam quæ similitudinem,

At ex his quædam,&c.

Panca.

4. Variationes.

VAriationes Phrasium itidem vex regulis ut plurimum sunt mendæ, ubi primò, Notandæ sunt mula de iis Nominibus, & Veri, quæ diversos casus regunt.
Quorum:

i Quædam regunt Genitivam Ablativum, significantem copi-

"Egestatem, Crimen, valorem, &

ntium.

hun

2 Quædam Dativum, aut Accu-

3 Transitiva quæ Acquistive

4 Nota etiam: que variam haent constructionem, & regulas supeiores.

I 3 5 Piæ-

Præterea observandum est, quod

Genitivus Par-? titionis

Prapositiones E, De, Ex Inter, Ante, ut Prime omnium, ex omnibus seu inter omnes.

erund

ius S

Ablativus Comparationis

Ablativus Ab-Colutius.

Casus agentis

Adverbium Quam, vilius auro, id est, qua fleri

aurum.

Dum, Cum, Quanda Si, Quanquam, Polloor quam, ut Me Duce, bec est, si ego dux fuero.

Nominativum verbi A-Ctivi, ut Virgilius legitorba tur à me, id est, Ego le no Virgilium.

Gerund

HOO

erundii

Ex

nu

US.

VO

de enata. Cur adeò delectaris inferendo erimina, seu Criminibus inferendis?

> Ad, velut, ut Es visum, Ad videndum, ut videam.

Nomina adjectiva, in-

Infinitum passivum, ut Turpe factu, Turpe fieri.

Gerundium in Dum, ut Me oportet abire, Debeo abire, Abeundum est mihi.

Infinitum modum, Deposito, Quod, velut, Te
rediisse Gaudeo, id est
quod redieris, Te sabulam agere volo, seu Ut in
agas sabitam volo.

ius Supinum

dérius Supi-

portet, vel

labum com o jungitur, lood vel ut,

I 14

His

His adde, hac, quæ usu melin quam Regula doceri possunt, Doth bi vestem pignus, vel pignori, Duco, verto tibi vitium, vel vitio, id est, in vitium, Habeo ludibrio, id est, in ludibrium, Date crescendi copiamno varum, vel nova.

Hæc res Hoc Est mihi mater Habeo matrem Est mihi volup Est mihi voluptati tas Flebant Fletur omnes Inter pugnandi Dum pugnant Inter edendum In edendo defenden Ob Ex defendendo dum Propter Pro vapulando, vapulandum len, Pertinet ad Me-Est Melibai libæum, feu, Truncatus mem-Habens membra idest, bra, truncata.

De

Deratione accentuum,& prolatione syllabarum, apud Latinos regulæ.

nelin

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De pronunciandis, & accentuandis vocibus Latinis.

D unguemteneant pueri declinationem nomiandi num imparisyllabicorum crescenndum jum Sacutè—radicis graviter -- mulieris.

2 Accuratam faciunto differeniam in sonis vocalium characterisicarum in conjugationibus, ut quæ inliteris (quoad oculus perspiciat) nihil differant, auris tamen diverum percipiat prolationem—ut,legere legêre, venimus vénimus, queure quérere, patére patere, pendère péndere.

3 Disfyllabæ omnes acuunt primam quæcunque ea sir, ut, bonum, donum, minus, munus.

4 Poly-

di

fi

4 Polysyllaba dictio si penulti.
mam natura vel positione longam
habet, acuit eandem, ut probléma,
poésis, libértas, desnceps, duntáxat.
In his enim, quando duæ longæse.
quuntur, antepenultimam acui, Latinus sermo non patitur.

2 Sin brevis sit penultima, acuit antepenultimam, ut Déminus, Pontifex, Rectoria, Atábulus, Hémicus, inquino, déstino, geómetra-

long. o quia græcè per o.

3 Si dubia fuerit penultima, aut communis, accentus tunc erit in antepenultima: ut, funebris, célebris, mediocris, candélabrum, délubrum.

In prosa scilicet oratione non versa, nammetri condicio mutataccentum.

-pecudes pictaque volucres.

Impulerat ferro Argolicas sædare latébras.

In prosa, látebras, vólucres. Quintilianus enim & Sergius aiunt, aliam versus, aliam prosæ pronunciationem esse.

5 Compositio mutat syllabæ quantitatem—ut, Omnipotens, causidicus, dicus, útique, siquidem, vídesis, cávesis, úbivis, quandóquidem, Sémivir, sésquipes, sylvifragi, hymnísoni, versícolor, córnicem, túbicen, sídicen, &c.

-Sed tibicen & tibiicen ob conmactionem duarum, i, i, in unam, Imga est facta, quæ aliàs brevis sonet. Sic eadem Synaresis in bigæ,

quadriga.

tm

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ris,

um,

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1an-

uli.

cus,

Sic in his valedico, quandoque, bique, ibídem, homicida, fratricida, proricida, parricída, lapicida, &c.— Et composita à facio, benefácis, frige-fácis.—

-Suffoco, præfoco à focus.Suf-

loco, præfóco à faux-

6 Graca vocabula cum latine
kunt juxta quantitatem suam sunt

proferenda, & non secundum accen
tum patrium: ut, Idólum, idolola
tuía, Chalcédon, Nicodémus, De
monicus, Philonicus, Beronice, ve
tonica, Andronicus, Thessaloni
ca, à vixn, prima long à.—Sic eti
am Metonymia, erémus, paraclé
tus, Enbu'us, Peloponnésis, Ari
stibulus, Thrasibúlus, Ecphonésis,

Apo-

Aposiopésis, Palinódia, Heróes, Getulus, Cleobulus, Apamia, Pa- Gra dagogus, Melanúrus, Ecclésia, culus, cucúlus, Júlus, Lagópus, Oeconómus, Carpophórus.

7 J, & E, vocales ex Graci dipthongo e, longæ funt : ut, from Darius, Basilius, Chius, Lycium, logi vel Lyceum, Ironia, Magia, E- dia, nergia, Elegia, Thalia, Litania, up Latria, Iphegenia, Samaria, Ni- mia, comedia, Alexandria, Antiochii, Nau Brabium, aut Bravium, Politia, Pragmatia-Oc.

Sic platéa, choréa, Medéa, Cytheréa, Laodicéa, Muléum, spondéus, Epicuréus, Aristoteléus, Pythagoré is, Canopéum-Ænéas, Epéus, Panacéa-&c.

8. Vocales longa & breves, ante vocalem, manent immutatæ, ex ancipitibus a, & 1, modò enim longz sunt, modò breves.

At masculina in ius, seminina in ia, & neutra in ium, una cum possessivis, in ius, i parumcorripiunt, nisi veniat ex dipthongo . H .-

Alii

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Min

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Aliistic: Quæ per E aut I apud Gracos in penult. scribuntur corrijunt illud--etiamsi more Gracomaccentu in penult. pronuncienm: ut, Andreas, Dorótheus, Dosothea, sdea, Sóphia, Philosóphia,
Prosódia, Orthográphia, Etymológia, Uránia, Comædia, Tragædia, Mária, Elias, Zacharias, Isaias,
m Parthénius, Abstémius, Académia, Sóphia, Acédia, Harmónia,
Naumáchia, Symphónia.

2 Masculina in aon & ion patronymica sœminina in eis & ois, ac
possessiva in eius, oius, & ous, primas
minationum vocales producunt:
n, Lycaon, Ixíon, Briséis, Latóis,
Minóius, Lesbóus. Aaòs, cum com-

positis semper a producit; ut, Me-

Excipe in aon & ion crescentia per songum, ut Deucalion.

2 Excipe in eis Néreis penult.

etiam corripit.

9 Accusativi in ea à nominibus in eus, & possessiva in eus, es puram variant, modò communem, modò Ionicam, dialectum sequen-

tes

tes, ut Orphea, Ilionéa, Idomenéa, sun

Cynaréius.

Græca enim in & , Ionice N terminantur in & ; inde Latini un ejus, æus, eus, aut ius penulcimi longa; ab & , -Quædam per en kul penultima brevi, ab eos terminatio. me ne Ionicâ.

10 Patronymica masculina in ides & ades, ex nonnullis secundz et, vel tertiæ declinationis Latina, & I in ades etiam penultimam corripi- que unt, ut Æácides, Priámides, Age nórides, Pelópides, Æólides, En qua búlides, Ænéades, Laertiades.

Excipe Licurgides, Belides, masc. singulare: nam Bélides fæmin.plur. aus

coreipitur.

Assidue repetunt qua perdunt Belides undas, Ov. met.

11 Patronymica masc. in éides & eis à nominibus in eus, habente, ancipitem, ut, Theséides, Théseis, Neréides, Néreis, in Gracis enim est's, & Ionice n.

12 Patronymica masculini is ides, ex nominibus in eus longi

funt,

I

But

at a

12

M

C

sunt, ut Pelides, Atrides.

13 Patronymica sœminina in Ni præcedentem, i, vel o, produunt, ut Nerine, Acrisione.

14 Diminutiva in olas, ola, um, kulus, a, um, penult. cor: ipiunt, ut meeolus, aureolus, bellulus, hortulus, me Unla.

15 Omnis vocalis ante q. breuis d, ut néqueo, láqueo-

Præter Sequana, Liquétius, li-

quoraris.

16 Nomina in itus verbalia, è quartà conjugatione, longantur, nanditus, Sufficus.

Excipe composita ab es, ámbius, tránsitus, éxitus, intéritus,&c. -ambitus particip. longatur.

Justit & ambitæ circundare littonterræ, Ovid. Met.

17 Vocativi in i à nominibus in w, penultimam acuunt, ut Pompéi, Cai, Virgili, Valéri, Mercuri, Apici--

Accipe Pompéi, deductum carmen ab illo

2 nod

198	Regulæ de Prosodia, &c.
ur-Sormito-3 visito	Quod peto de Cái, non peto consi.
	18 Verba in urio corripiunt u, ut ésurit, párturit, núpuurit, cænáturit, nícturit — &c. Excip scatúrio, ligúrio &c. 19 Nomina, & Particip. in urus longantur, esúrus, lectúrus, paliúrus. 20 ito Sproduciturdormítoterm. Corripit—vísito—
Saur	
20 its 5 sprobunit	
185	

eâ fu bo R

pro acce

tibus.

De accentuandis dictionibus Latinis, ex Io. de Niess.

u, ná-

rus

Sunt qui omnibus penè Adverbiis, omnibus Conjunctionibus mentum appingant, sunt qui nulls. Neutri bene.

Itaque regulam adolescentibus să super re tradere operæ precium surit, quam sequuti, turpissimum soc scriptionis vitium emendabunt. Regula unica est hæc.

In Omnia Adverbia, & Conjunctiones, accentu notari possunt, que dierius etiam alicujus partium oratimis sunt.

Exempli

Exempli gratia:

Accentu notanda funt
hæc Adverbia

Profectò
facilè
crebrò
malè
oppidò
aliàs
unà
longiùs
multùm
imò,&c.

Quia sunt etiam nomina, non tantum adverbia.

juxtà palàm infrà luprà propè pòst antè, &c.

Quia sunt etiam Prapositiones.

Item hæc {ade ò amabò, &c.

Quia sunt etiam Verba.

Ex

BO

Ex quibus intelligis, malè ab imperitis, accentum appingi his, aut similibus voculis.

Sape Bene Frustra

quæ accentu carent.

Deinde

Retro

Duntaxat Similiter, &c.

Eodem modo accentum rectè tribues conjunctionibus isis.

Quàm

מכ

7 qui sunt etiam Prono-

Quà mina. Quòd, &c. S

hem SVerum Zquia sunt etiam noistis, Werd Smina.

Cum recte accentuatur, quia

Prapositio est. Tum

Non au-

tem i-

Ais.

Tam Quomodo Quia

Quare Enimvero

Arque Neg; &c. quia accentu

carent.

Nulli

Nulli enim alteri orationis parti

Notandum & becest, conjunctionibus encliticis.

nu

ci

ci

lii

pr

ut

Ne sportere, sed in vocalem pro-Ve ximam antecedentis syllaba rejici—hoc modo:

Egóne? Petrus, Paulusque bisve, semelve

& istæ quoque aliquando Itáne, Itáque, Vtíque, quando viz. duo quasi verba sunt, signistrantque, Num ita, Et ita, Et ut.

Ablativi fæminini generis, prima declinationis accentu circumflexo notandi sunt, cum ambiguam aliter orationem facerent, ita ut Ablativus ille neque à præpositione aliqua, Verbo aut Nomine proderetur.

Sic sunt etiam circumslexo notandi genitivi quartæ declina ionis, ut Spiricas, manûs—

Doceantur porrò pueri differentiam facere accuratam, inter j & v consonans: & inter i & u vocales. Exempli gratia.

Juno, juvo, volo, vultus, Vul-

Nota.

canus, major: non autem,

Iuno, Iupiter, iuno, volo, Uulcanus, Maior. Sedrecté,

Unde, unda, usus, ille, inde, id-

circo: non autem,

0

Vnde, vnda, vsus, ille, jnde, jdcirco. Ut enim recte Grammatica:

liis vocalibus in câ lem syllaba præponuntur, siunt consonantes—utin adjuvo.

Nota

Nota Orthographica.

Postrophus, nota est elisione.

A nis hoc signo 'in capiteli.

teræ finalis in dictione; ut Viden'?

Audin'? Egon' illum?

2 Hyphen, * nota subunionis & nexionis, ut Qui labores supra-humanos, ante-malorum, semi-bovenque, virum, semi-virumque, bovem.

3 Aecentus, ut conditus, conditus, maxime.

4 Afteriscus fit lic *.

5 Obeliscus t.

6 Nota citationis cc. in margine paginarum plerumque 33.

* Ex & o, sub, & ev, unum quu duæ dictiones proferuntur sub uno accentu.

Nota Syntactica sunt.

Ctionis, intra septimam vel octavam syllabam, sic,

2 Semi-colon, in dimidio ferè spacio, inter colon & comma, hoc signo; & post colon etiam dimidium occupat spacium inter colon & periodam.

3 Colon potest excedere numenum octodecim syllabarum, fieri solet sic::

4 Periodus, dividitur in partem antecedentem & consequentem; illa protasis, hæc apodosis dicitur. Fit hoc signo..

5 Parenthesis, sit duabus (ut aiunt) semilunulis, ita ()

6 Exclamatio, admiratio, &c. sic signantur!

7 Interrogatio hoc signo?

Exemplum

Quot verba tot plerumque Paulæ, sive expresla feu intellectavel, Quot occurrant Relativa & Conjunctiones, tot læpius siznantur punctat ones, quia singula ex his, luum habent verbū, aut explicitu, aut implicitum. Adeout Verbum, crebrius pausas dinumeret, Relativi, or conjun-Etio modificent eas.

lisio. ite li. den'?

nis & ra-humqui,

ondi-

rgine

Nota

Exemplum omnium in una Sententia.

CICER. 4. Verr.

Hacomnia, que dixi, signa judices, ab He jo, de Sacrasio
Verres, abstulit; nullum (inquam)
horum reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, prater unum pervetus ligneum,
Bonam fortunam, ut opinor: esm
iste, domi sua habere rioluit. Prob
Deûm hominimque sidem! quid
boc est? qua bac causa? qua impudentia?

Thaletis

Thaletis Milesii dicta, pentametris inclusa, pueris memoriter ediscenda.

Auson. in Sent. 7. S pient.

ratio Turpe quid ausurus, te, sine to

Vita perit, mortis gloria, non mo-

mr.

2 Ju.

m ta

eum,

eam

Prob

quid

mpu-

aletis

Qued facturus eris, dicere difin

Crux est si metuas, vincere quad

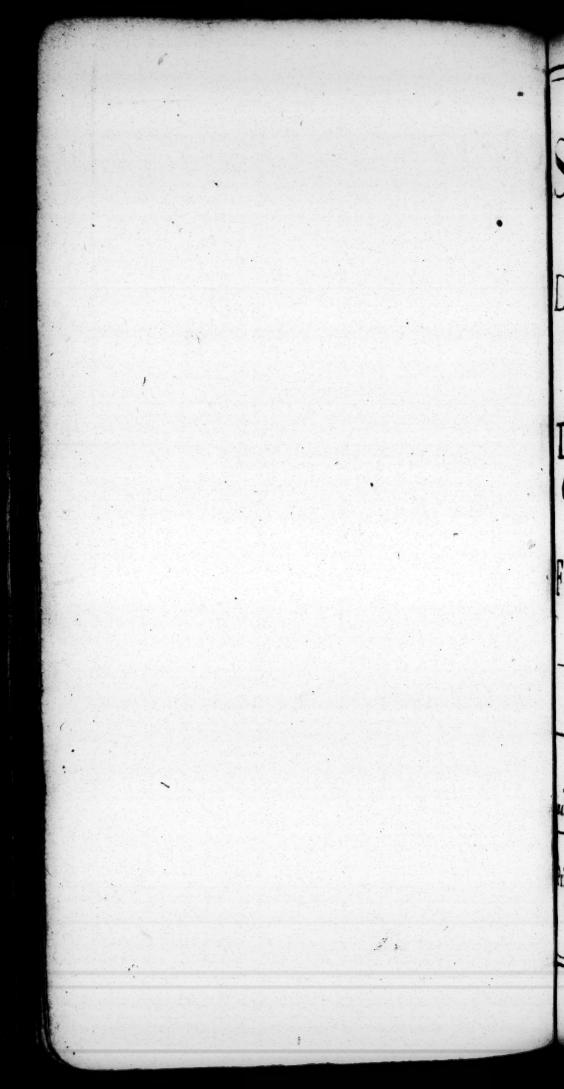
Nil nimium, satis boc, ni sit &

Cum verò objurgas, sic inimice.

Cum falso laudas, sie & amice

FINIS.

K



THE SECOND PRAXIS, DIALOGICALL, OF THE LATIN SYNTAX,

IRANSLATED
GRAMMATICALLY
INTO ENGLISH,
for the use and benefit
of Grammar Schooles.

Ovid.2. de Arte.
-nihil assuetudine majus.

Cassionoral cunctis aut artificibus, aut artibus, minum decus usu venire?

inted by I. H. for R. M. and are to be fold this shop at the signe of the Unicorne on Fleet-bridge. 1638.

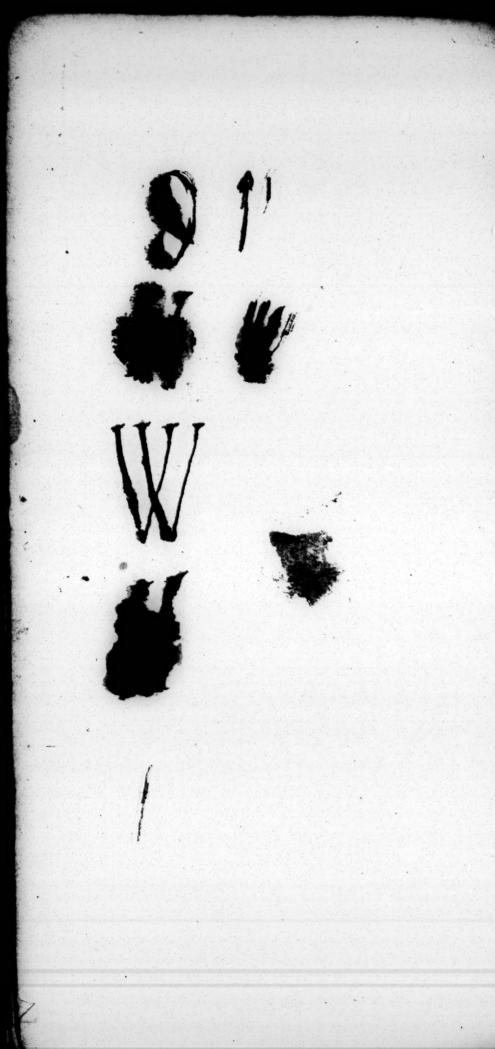


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To the Reader.

Or thy direction in the use know that Trans-

two-fold, Siruder, and gant.

ndred into vulgar and ording speech; verbatim (as we by) which is appropriated and profitable to the Tyro's, and newly initiated, in the two bueft formes: and this verball tanslation we have put in the margent, with references.

2 The more elegant takes his beginning and progresse K 2 also.

TO THE READER.

upon the former, which now the Student conceives is meet by for children, and too means for better capacities.

In this also our English of ten addes to the Latine, min, to the many particles. Yea, Relative also, from the Latine, to expresse its proper idiome.

Againe, an Active is rendred by a Pasive, & contraso also an affirmative by anegative, & vice versa.—And many variations of like sort, then shalt meet with—Take in good part my paines herein, winke at small faults, and pray to God Almighty that we may bring glory to Him in our less and receive glory with Him after death. Farewell.

Thine in Him,

I. C.

सार स्थाप क्षेत्र 是是公司共享的共享的

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DOW

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3-

thou

e in

rein,

pray

1124

,

Σιω Θεώ.

min, Inthis Dialogue is * conis a fived the Praxis of the Conune inds, government of Substanex. tives, and other parts of peech here infer-

* contained.

* put in.

The Speakers.

lega George. Edward.



LI health, and happines attend you, EDWARD.

> E. b The same to you, George.

G. Doest thou not marvell, what Imake here?

If, E. Should I marvell, d to see an dim ille Jacke e gad up and downe the lteers, and haunt f places far from

The first Dialogne.

a Godfave You beartily, or very much. b God fave you too.

mhat businesse is to mee here? d that an ideboy,

'imgeth, fisketh, walketh bither and thither-K 4

whereby, to the intent that. eally,unobservably, bee idle. · iest pretily, are a

merry man. 1 covet greedily, e igerly, earnestly.

mtb knowledge of letters above, before muchri ches.

n by my good will away from the schoole o truly, ve-

rily. P occasion. or cause.

9 which was founded lately.

when hee

Schoole, b that bee might the more is securely play the Tremant?

G. Oh you k a merry Greek. Thou knowest I 1 am for m learning, a. bove all the riches in the world, netther am I at any time, voluntaria n absent from Schoole.

E. I know it o well, and there fore what P wind blew you now hither?

G. I'le tell thee. That very man who is Master of the schoole lately 9 erected, 1 as bee was at supperat our house last night, did searnestly increat my father and mother, that I might tvisit bim at his owne house this day.

E. Is hee " so good a man, and learned, as x the report goes?

G. So they fay. But does thou thinke, y that I beed at all, that which nothing concerneth mu? Thou knowest that 2 Distich & Cato's,

su ped with us. s very much aske. t goe to see. " a bonest min, and a good scholler. * it is reported, folks say. I me to mind at all, or care for those things, which belong nothing to mee at all. z two verses.

HOR

Thou

1g, 2.

nei-

atari

neftly

, folkes

which

wixt you-

K 5

G.

If thou mens lives a and manners, a life well doft minde, b finally, if thou looke Whil'st each blames other, blamele se into none thou'lt finde. c no man lives with-E. Ey, but you, and your father out fault. will be deceived both of you, if you there looke not well d to it: For to d marily. now keepe company with knaves and · accustome with evill wealts, is oftentimes the undoing of men ma the best disposition f in the world. f destroyetb G. Doest not theu remember our lately the best napera old & Cate's fong? tures or wits of all. what our that I To act a foole sometimes, is wise-Cato bath. house dome deem'd; lung? Its And h open speech, signe of a foole the chiefe w Sdome, , and efterm'd. in some place to thou E. You i are all on the merry seeme a , that pin, George: But tell me in k good foole, or mul arnest, have you any great accounterfeit follyh broad speake of? speaking, open bearudnesse, is consurd a signe of no wife man-un wise via de U 11 what things soever you speake are all wit, con eit in saber sadnesse, bath much acquaintance passed be

I conceale.

m names.

n greatest by birth.

who have tried or enjoyed this mans company, ac-

e I know no man wifer, nor another of greater god-

linesse.

9 most
beautifull

woman to wife.

begotten.
brought
forth to

bim.—
all which,
al of whom

most bay-

pie.

* of the

G. I'le I keepe nothing from thee Ned, whom for many me spects I am bound to love. Mine cldest brother and I, were happing thus to enjoy this mans societies, than whom, P for misedome, and pietie, I know none better; besides he has a most comely, I and model matrone to his mise.

E. Ha's he r any children?

G. This wife of his, hach brought him, fonely one sonne, and two daughters, fand all of them, as they say, of u excellent wit, and a admirable towardnesse.

E. Blessed, surely, is this y man condition, whom God hath 2 so bountifully inriched. But kearke you a Sirra! My 5 meeting with the now, ha's hindred my journey, by this prating of thing

this prating of thine.

G. How many emiles are you

to goe?

E. I have d not many furlange

mardnesse. y this his— z hath inriched with so great mealth— a O you. b thou meeting mee, has been a binderance to my journey, errand, by this thy talkative nesse. c theusand paces. d I shall not run on forward.

from to goe, I hope: Doe you know the m re freet, e they call the Butcher-Row? Mine G. Why fnot? Marke you well cappie, sthe House, wherein provision is ietic, hid for the Kings Mares, and , and Mules; from thence you shall come leshe to h Pauls; after that, when you are lodel gotten i to the next turning, keepe on your left hand, and I you are hard by the place you feeke for. But ought what's your m businesse there?

E. n I affure you fuch as I have mminde to at all. I am going to setch o the Physician; my brother John is ficke, P and in danger of death, which a I pray God avert: And Ir am grieved at heart to heare that he should be so miserably tormented.

G. I know well enough what physicke he stands need of; He eat's much, fleep's oft, and drinkes excesfively, " all which are very hurtfull to x mans body.

e which they call the Shamblesmby should I not know. it. g to your lelfe the bouses. b S. Fauls. i have gone on to-are come " being turned on your left hand. 1 the place

> m to you. a Truly such as I least of all defire or 1 could with it mere not. o to call-Pnot with-

will bee

neere.

God forbid or turne away. out danger of death. bave taken great griefe. f him to be tormented with so uniller surfed paines 1 I am not ignerant what medicines. u abundantly to the body, or to his body.

E. I

you

dtwo

they

x ad.

m.ins

z fo

e you

the

, by

longs

great CALA tive-

erd.

y 1 thinke with you.

obey my fathers commands.

call, fend for.

provide

E. I am of your y mind. But yet I will doe z as my father bids mee, and goe fetch the Physician, that so I may doe the best I can, for the health of my brother. A. dieu.—

for, take care of, shew my respect to, or render . Fact.

The second Dialogue.

griefe.

Of the construction of Adjestives and Pronounes.

Andrew. Peter. Henry.

Riend Peter, what's that d Disquiets, troubles d your minde or vexeth so? for you stand e perplexed, forthy minde. e doubtfull getting both the time, f and thy selfe. Thou wert wont to be g mad f regardof play, perhaps the bow and arrows leffe of. which you brake t'other day, dot g greedy of. grieve h thee. offcet. thee with

P. No i such matter, Ander.

Being glutted with play a ready,

lesse. k being now alreadie satisfied with the desire of bewing my belly sull of play.

of good

I am growne mainly desirous 1 to beascholler: neither am I = so meakwitted, as to be grieved for the losse of my playing tooles.

A. Better o late than never. But why then P goe you, with such a

Friday-face ?

P. 9 It frets and vexes mee at heart, to heare that my Parents are angry at mee, and that I must presently bee taken from schoole, and be put to a Trade: of which two things, I cannot easily bethink me, whether I should be like worse.

A. Art thou so void of u judgement, so with she become, upon the hearing of this? there's nothing more lying than Fame. Thou x deservest to bee chidden soundly, and shewest thy selfe y dult-spirited, to be afraid of mords, and stand 2 astonished at a poore puffe of wind.

learning or letters. m fo filly, fo void of difcretion, or Such a baby-or. Ninny hammer. n fperting weapons, or knackes. o be mise, or amend. P what makes you looke fo. moodily on it, or goe with for ad a countenance, or be To melancholy. 9 this troubleth and grievetb

mee, this care biteth, or tormenteth mee, pricketh mee harply t very soone, ere long bee, called away. I merthandize. I am more unwilling to beare, I lesse would have so to be, cannot easily tell, judge. of counsel taken in minde. * art worthy of most sharps reproofe, or to beschooled to of a cravenly, frowardly, distardly courage. put beside thy selfe, command, feared out of be wits, or cast of the hooke.

P. I

are-

But

oids

ian,

un,

A.

of

that inde

forthy mad

dot

lien.

f.ba-

· bold of minde. b whom I yet never bave observed or perceived timorous. take heart of grace, or Be of good cheere man. is a con-Sumer or devourer of things. e crabbed, churlist, maymard, bard

mndfull
of—
z there wil
be for you a
most easie
requesting
of pardon

P. I doubt you are a too fookbardy, b for I never yet found you apalled with any feare.

A. Be of good courage man: Time dout-weares all things; and your parents are not of so e harsh disposition, but they wil soone for get so light an offence, or you may easily goeg pardon for this sault.

P. O thou h prime friend of all my schoole-fellowes! not one is cond to thee for love! thou art amiable, and delightful to all thy friends, and usefull to all thy schoole-fellows. Who is k thy like, for sweet disposition? who thy lequals for loving affection?

A. m. Nay then, your selfe Peter, deserves this commendation, who to mee for n love hast continually obeene a brother: for Padvice, and counsell, a tutor. Not 9 a man amongst all my friends more ren-

with them. beft beloved, or mist friendly. i neere to be like thee in good nature. I fellow, or equall to thee in will, or dearenesse of affection. In Year thou rather the selfe— intire good will, heartily well wishing. full many a time. I good counself beene a master. A There's not any. I more deare.

deared

fooklyon

and arth

f_{for}.

i seamiiends,

lows. lispoving

Pe-

lvice, man r en-

re to.
bee in
the thy
full

o full here b

eared

deared to mee, than thy selfe, sin my best wishes, and affection. But see! your brother a comes, the most lovely a picture of thine owne selfe.

P. So ho! Sirra! Harry! whom looke y you for?

H. Thy selfe, mine owne? deare brother, and most? neare to mee, both by nature and affection.

P. 'Tis of thine owne b conwit, that thou ' thus conjecturest, of my love onely (amongst the rest of our brethren) towards thee.

H. d Nay. The mutuall love of wtwo, is well enough e knowne to every one of the frest.

P. But I pr'y thee, who sent thee hither?

H. My father. For he would have the choose, the better of the two bookes, of some and the same subject, which the Stationer h ha's to sell.

P. Ey, but i what booke is that?

H. Either mine, or my father's,

that ha's pay'd k for t.

P. 1 What cost it?

H. Three!

in will, or love.

But lo

u is here.

resemblance of thee.

y dost thou seeke?

z germane,

a Conjoyned.

b fancy, affection, or minde.

makest this conjecture.

d yea.

or discovered.

f of our bre-

e the same argument. h Bo k-sel-

ler hath to be fold.

i whose

k the price.

For how much was it fold?

m for three.

n merchant or feller of. o ghesse or beleeve.

v fingers or thumbes.

palmes.

spalme, or foure fin-

gers.

it will bee by so much dearer, by how much that is a care to nei-

ther of you, take thought for—

is a father.

y aboundingly rich
in lands,
and most

H. m Three shillings.

P. Who fold it thee?

H. A nebapman, a neighbour of ours.

th

FI

m

401

pr

ve

P. This booke (I verily o thinke) is some foure P inch' thicke, two bands 9 broad, and a full ' feet long.

H. Ey, but that other is thicker

than this, by two inch'.

A. Ey, and longer by a shandbreadth. Very like, the bigger it is, the dearer it is; But u neither of you, need care for that, who have a father, y both of great lands, and so well-monyed.

P. Whether had It thy selfe, rather be rich in wealth, or 2 learning?

A. I a should thinke, that both wealth, and b wit, were very e good for men: the former, to maintained life, and being; the latter, e to adorne the mind, and conforme our conditions unto vertue.

fored with money. Z Letters. & suppose, or an of opinion. b Letters. c nifell, or prositable. preserve, or defend himselfe and his life. c these that he may garnsh or beautiste the mind. frame er compose our conversation. manners, or behaviour.

H. Thou

& Sayest

true, or 1 udgest

right, if I

neids away,

be not de-

ceived.

h muft

H. Thou g censur'st right, as I thinke. But wee two h must away. Friend Andrew i (to both of m much indeared) fare you well.

A. k And you too, most noble youths, and much interessed 1 reci-

procally in my best love.

0

ot

T

or be gone, wmake hafte hence. I Very much to beloved by us both. t are you well too, good firs, or very good you bs. 1 beioved very intirely of me also likewife.

Of the Construction of verbs Personals and Gerunds.

The shird Dialogue,

Thomas. Philip.

Hat's the matter, Philip, that you goe so belt m upright, looking n so bigh?

P. I looke at this o goodly frame, which they call Heaven.

T. P So doe they full oft, that study Astronomie.

the Astronomers, the studious of, or students in Aftronomie. P. Yon'

m Portly, or struttingly.

a flaring, or

gazing at high things

o beautifull fabricke.

P This alfo

9 That star. more by farte. you seeme Some Astronomer to us; or what wil you (for footh) turne A. stronomer? a point of the greatest folly in the morld-or extreme madnesse. " play fellow, or meriy companion. pins point, or esteemes not a cue. roftětation.

z blame, as-

cule, cen-

P. Yon' same star a called Venus, thines r far brighter than the rest.

T. Hoo! would f you faine be thought a peece of an Aftronomer now? It's t meere madnesse to goe about to make your u boon-companion believe it, who cares not a x farthing token, for all this brag y of yours, but will be ready rather, to z call you foole, for your paines.

P. You e tell mee of my fault in a very good time. But yet take heed, lest whilst you 'discharge this doffice well, in e counselling your friend, that wants counsell, you forget your owne affaires, which it concernes you f chiefely to remember. Hee g ba's no wit at all to give counsell, that ha's none for himselfe.

T. h Make you much of your owne wit, then. I need none of your i physick: nor am I justly to be accused, either of k negligence,

fure. I be accused, either of a negligence, admonish. be error very seasonably. well enough, sufficiently. I thus charge, duty— rightly advisest. frish of all. 8 is not wise at all, to no purpose, or in vaine, that is not wise for himselfe. Thou may be enjoy, or make you merry with your owne wildome. I medicine, or instruction, teaching, direction. k carelesnesse.

or

or ! ill office, or either; much lesse of them both; " for thinking it fitting to n admonish you, of that which hath o stained the reputation of many a man: you should have P well accepted of my good wil to you, and not have flighted, and 9 fet light by, r the curtefie f of a friend. P. It assure you it pitie's me to see

you, that " ha's businesse enough iodoe of your owne, x to be notwithstanding so carefull of other mens, that you neglect those things, which would better sute with your condition, and better 1 ferve for your profit.

T. Good Philip, a presse this point no further. Take up your felfe b in time; for I cannot shold: but if you goe on thus to d abuse mee, Ishall e cry quittance with you, either with my tongue or band.

1 need!effe office vaine medling. m who have thought. n that you was to bee admon hed or told. o bcene a foule blur, or besmea. red, besprinkled. very many with the greatest (pot, or blemin. P taken in good part. locke of

9 esteeme a moell.

r set at nought.

s this advice, minde,

or willing neffe. In good footh. " goeft about thine owne husinesse. x yet takest such care. y conduce, or serve to. full with, or gree to a urge not this, or follow not this language too farre. b at length. master, or ruler over my anger, I can carry no coates. I taunt, mocke, or oad with regreaches. e requite like with like, or give you as good as you bring.

P. O

, luf-First , that

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22 you rudi-

or

Be good in your office Sweet Sir, or be good and bappie to your friends, or favourable. s Savage and not humane, or manly. h to be your dutie. 1 put off an indignitie offered you. forces are wanting to mee. 1 YOUR VIOlent af-Saults. m equalit selfc, or compare. n Bare

P. O sir, 'pray f you use not your friends so unkindly.' Tis & bru-tish, and not bumane (much lesse may you thinke it h beseeming your worth) to i repell an injury by such revenge. But k alas! I want strength, which if it were but comparable to 1 that boysterous violence of yours, it would be with you, as if a gnat should massfront an Oxes and therefore O thou invincible Lion, n doe not so tyrannize over a poore mouse.

T. What? doe you use o to give no better satisfaction to one that's P fallen out with you? that when he threatens to 9 be-labour your sides, you must jeere him to his face? I am somewhat spealous of this bigb spirit of yours, lest you rely too much upon tyour owne strength. But a man oft times will a fault that in another, which him-

(good now)

thus to satustie, please, make amends, or give no better language to—or other mends, content. Pangry with thee. A cudged thee, blowes unto thee, or to beat thee. Topen ly. Safraid of this my minde or courage. The overconfident of these thy forces. Turne thee as a vice, or difference to another.

Selfence to another.

not bru-

lesse your

by vant

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you, Oxe:

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etter thee.

open-

r con-

e dif-

felfe,

lefe, thinkes * to reape praise by. P. y Make triall then (if you

have any lift to it) whether your valour be so great, as so incomparably to over-beare this imbecillicie of mine.

T. a Away, away for shame, thou that b thinkest in this nature to contest, and conrend with mee. Twere d farre better for thee, to listen to that of the c sou'dier in Terence, that had rather put every sthing to triall, by mords, than by words.

P. O brave! what & a thing is't to have braines? h Then I see thou at not angry with mee, boneft Tom!

T. Kind Phil. i let's set by this jesting, and k fall to't at last in good earnest. Let you and I, 1 argue the case, with words, and m away with blowes. Thou knowest our

x by a pra se or commendato s.

let triall be then made of you pleale.

· Such valour be to YOH.

a farre to out-strip, goe beyond, or over top. b purposedst in thy minde, in this kind,

meanes. quarrell or firive, fight.

by this

how much better would it bee to

bearken. • traine bis souldier. f all things first by coun_ fels, to trie all conclusions, courses, than by armee, or before bewould take up armes & ef what consequence it is to hewise. a therefore thou are not a whit angry or disskased with mee. i jest being laid aside, i let us bee in 100dearnest: 1 both of us contend in words. m depart fore from, keepe away from.

master

" bring, report, or declare to him all the faults.

o and promised us, or menaced-P guiltie, or taken tar-

dic 9 without pun shriet.

r mindsabstaine from wickednes.

1 notorious crimes, or naughti_

neffe. worthily,

or defer= vedly.

u for feare of punish-

ment. x bate to

linne. y leave off.

z peech, talke.

a received

not long since of a fimiliar friend. b of so great price. e be bath bought it, as I beare, for more.

Master charged the monitor, to n complaine to him of all the misdemeanours of w ichoole-fellows,

o threatning that who soever was P in fault should not scape 4 seot-

free. Neither doe, true-generous spirits, r refraine evill in feare onely

of the master, but in hatred of wiekednesse sit selfe.

P. 'Tis' not without desert, that I have ever lov'd thee, sweet Tommy: for excellently well fung Horace:

Good men for love of vertue bate

to sinne:

Whil'st feare of punishment " keeps bad men x in.

But wee'l y surcease this 2 dis course. I a heard t'other day, of a friend of mine, that your kinsman George, is heire to your uncle, that dyed suddenly a while agoe, and chat within these few dayes he h'as bought a bouse, b at so dearea rate, as you would scarce believe.

T. c It ha's cost him I heare,

more

more than it's worth. Two bunhed pounds, d the talke goes: but hean want no money: I would he were as well fraught with vertue. Pray Godhe performe f the part of abonest man; and learne swith sohiery to make use of that estate, with by Gods bleffing h hee doth enjoy. P. They fay, i he royally enter-

pines all k commers, without exeption. Every one with Him, is glutted with old sacke, and fat veion. But m I had rather he should blive, that all good men might praise and honour him, o for his ell-deserving of the weale-publike. could wish P bee would rid himeste of those 9 gormondizers, and we more to the poore, which I see others doe most bountifully, who have nothing that wealth, and porth which he ha's—

d as they Say.

e Co abounded.

discharge the office, or dutie.

g Soberly to use the goods.

h goodnesse or benefit. it u faid,

or he useported

bravely to ntertaine.

& Strangers whatoever without partialitie, or indifferently.

And all withbim are feasted, or filled

ub wine. m I had rather be should live or lead such a to prosecute or follow him with praise. o because be ferveth well of the common-wealth. P I would to God would empty or unburden himselfe, or cashiere these inhes. a glustons, belly gods, smill-feasts. r to bee done Tyliberally by others. I whom he farre exceedeth both in thes, estate, as also in place, honour, dignitie.

T. Hee'l

h'as rate, eare, price.

more

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Ho-

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and

He wil be utterly unwile.

un'esse he hibs burds of for nd himself from. or quite shake off.

knaves, m. freants, villaines.

bope truly.

- Iulices, Aldermen, Senators. .a Christ be.

ing th ir guide and leader.

b far more carefully, fathfully,

or w th

more reso.

T. Hee'l ! shew himselfe a'very foole, it he doe not u cashiere, and quit nimielse of those x debauch compani ins.

P. I y am in good hope that our Migistrates, (by Gods a good guidance and affiltance) will biale better order in punishing severely c this very sinke of men, a whonever use to give a good word of any, but such as e have banished all bone. fie and modestie too: f not being ashamed before all the world, to glory s and boast of such things, as I suppose h a good min, will not so much as entertaine a thought of.

T. Fie upon those filthy Epicures, i that alwayes smell ranke of wine, and have their bleared eper k bloud-shor. I Is it possible that any man in the world should vouch (ate them entertainment? Surely

lution. cpunish that very dregs of men. d by whom no man is praised. - are bamsbed from vertue, or void of bonefit. f to whomie u no shame before all men. g fearlesty. his king revellers, swil-bowles, belly-gods, germondiant red. & Should any man to grace, or to vouch safe them his table. 1 That is moved, or touched with any defire, or care of defending, or preserving. 10

comm m that ha's any care of his and indiceputation: and I could earnestly with, that we were as desirous n to watise, what wee daily learne by that helding o Holy-writ, as we are (for hem At part) weary of hearing those dings with in P the practice of them, rely would be unto us most profitable.

P. But heare you, Thomas, 9 we

any, we prated enough, and spent a hole boure already, in malking up addowne. We will now haste glo-me, lest we lose our time for stu-as I be for though we need not seare of our Master whip us, yet may enot so u triste away our time, in Epi-ampering our owne humours, that we of exprove carelesse of attaining othe chiefest Arts.

that T. y The clock ha's not struck outher, Philip. Wee'l away home z and turely who our bookes; and a as wee goe, no man one since it thinks of b that which wee one since it c repeat to day.

b Ain-

no

greedie of performing.

o holy Scrip tures, or letters, the Bible.

P to bee dove.

q enough of words.

back, or run bomeward with all

feed.

appointed

for to study, or allotted.

it be not thing to be feared that we shall be jerkt, or latified by our

master.

• be idle,
profuse, lasie in imbracing or
cher shing.

bunding, tolled. z goe hame to fetch. betweene our going, or con hie we are going meditate of or study on, rehearse, have to be repeated by usthe day.

L The

The rules of Time, and Place; of the space of Place; Impersonals, Participles, and Adverbs.

Philip.

Leonard.

d I am glad or rejoyce for your returne. of places, in what place.

f converlant er li-

ved. g driven up and downe at sea with

divers, severall.

brought up ine wares.

h ibousand paces. i went at first into Spaine. * therefor

P. W Elcome d home, Leonard, where e i'th world, I pray you, have you beene f this whole three yeares space?

L. Marry Philip, comming from London, for wel-nigh two moneths, I was g tost in the Sea with tempests, often waking i'th night, and sleeping i'th day, so that I was carried away many hamile. For I i was bound at first for Spaine, to be 1 fouldier.

P. Ha you beene k train'd up in the wars, then? I verily thought, you had beene employed at Venice, in 1 traffique about merchandize.

L. No m such thing. But see-

or nouri she d. 1 changing merchandize, trucking, orset m of nations, or nothing leffe.

ing

ing " I could not endure to " lye idle at home, I P conceived that 'twas my belt q course, either to make my ce: bode in Cyprus under the King of Spaine: or from Spaine to travell horow France into Italy, and to tayat Rome too, some few dayes: afer that from Italy, to passe f over into Greece, and visit told Athens. from thence " (having first passed horow Micedonia) to x live a while also, at Constantinople. But you ke, I am come home againe, frutrate of this hope, y having not the intune, to z accomplish that designe. P. I should thinke you come

Leo

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eene

from

eths,

tem-

and

car-

Was

be a

d up

ight,

ice, in

see-

er set

low from Dover.

L. True, a and I b am hasting o London; for as long as I c am here i'ch country, (I know not how) loath their clownish d conditions; ad I am weary e againe o'ch' City 00, where they are f so together yth' eares about meere trifles, that no man almost can tell, what's

n it did no. thing at all please mec. o remaine

idly. P thought it much concerned mee.

9 stay a moile.

I the Spaneards

Saile over. to goe to see.

" Maccaonia being travelled aver.

x spend, do, or stay a little space.

y to whom it hapned not.

z enjoy, or compasse. a yes truly.

b make haste ta,or am for London.

live here, or doe, am conversant. I marners, or behaviw. e o'th other side, or contrarinise. f by the most it is

liven. g it is apparent to man. right, right, and what is best for the

Common-wealth, for there are some,

whose chiefe delight is, to breed,

most of all concerneth whom it wondrou ly delighteth. k contentiin all plam worthily, or defervedly it is loved by those boveieffe my creants, or lost plagues. o it pitieth me for. P indeed, truly. a aupleafe, dillike. furhywic-

keane its or

i is expeti-

ent for eve-

borne of

warthy or

ry man.

wices.

and maintaine k discard, and brab lings, wherefoever 1 they live. P. An odious fort of men! and m worthy to be soundly punished But it little concernes mee, how n these dumned pestilent Hel-lounds live. I pitie o their folly, and I wish P with all my beart, that it might so firre 9 district all men, to be ace customed to these r be afthenormis ties, as f befice every particular. I hope I shall finde some youths (and that to noble parentage, detelling the " conditions of the wicked aftelling good things, and most situdious of zertue) who (ike Bees) will earnestly lancur, morning and evening, y to live alwayes profitbly to their countrey, and commen-

dably to themselves.

L. O Philip, von shall scare:
any where, now ad eyes, finde such
as 2 are studious of vertue. But

famous, vertuous parents. a coveting, greedy eager of defrois. that they may live, a herrily, or ingood earee, i, fincerely give their mind to.

the behold our poore estate! see our onies nijerable condition! eloquence eed, howes, but b scarce a drop of orab vijdome. You heare, c understand, and see d a world of fooleries c eveand pwhere, wo worth w! Fie o'this hed life soth. O the times! O the how flives of men! unlesse we speediounds papproach nearer the truth, and with twhilest we live on earth, doe hour night lest endevour to i come to beaven, near hour lingly. ar. I

a much elo. quence. b little wifdome. c shil heare, know a abundance of toyes, plen tie of cevery where. f manners of men.

g living. (and with the greatest studie, by all meanes, with all care.

Ating peto the heavens. * Shall beconterly undone, or perish ed, al- mecoverably.

ofica-The end of the Dialogues connmencerning the Praxis of the Syntax.

L 3

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which, before it, or else some Conjunction. If, when, That, because, &c. Set that clause first, in which

you finde the Principall Verbe. And by the Question who, or what, seeke

out the Nominative case.

Translate the Nominative, in Number, Answerable to the English. And if the Nominative haveany thing depend on him, translate that before you goe to the Verbe.

Then see that you make the Verbe to agree with the Nominative, in number, and person. And in Moodand

Tensel

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I

2

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5

into Latine.	237
Tense answerable to the English. For the Case after the Verb, Mark diligently whether it doe belong to the case before the verbe, (as ma-	6
be put in the same case also. If it belong to some other thing:	7
Then marke what signe of any case it hath: or else marke what Que-	
put it in that case. Except the verbe doe properly governe some other case by speciall Rule.	
The signes for the severall or ses are these, OF for the Genitive. TO for the Dative, INTO for the Ablative,	8
these three, IN, WITH, FROM, also these two, BY, and THAN, after comparatives, are signes of the Ablative case.	
And generally, when a Question is asked, the Answer in Latine, must be made by the same case, in which	9
the Question is asked. For the Gircumstances joyned to the verbe, if they bee delivered in casuall words, they must be consideted. L 4 red	10

red according to the rules of Time place, Instrument, Manner, and Measure.

II

In the second Clauses, have a spe ciall care to Relatives, Interrogal tives and Indefinits, which alwayes goe before their Verbs, that they be put into right Regiment, according to the Rule, for the Case of the Re lative.

How to avoid the Danger of making falle Latine.

Ira, when a figne is wanting either I put in that which may stand with the sense, as He gaveme this; idest, To mee. I love thee, id est, Doe love. 2 Or else changeit into a word that hath a figne; at lovest, loved; idest, Doe love, Di love, Gave, id eft, Did Give. Went, Did goe. Sang, Sing-

This word, THAT, is some times an Adjetive, sometimes a Relative,

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ayes of A Rélative, when it may bee ty be mined into Which, as The man that ding taketh, or which speaketh, vir qui Relative.

atthou go hence, Iubeout in abe as.

the Genitive, though most commonly it be after Substantives, and Adjectives, as the opinion of Planting Dogma Platonis. Skilfull of war, may Peritus Belli.

we, and may be turned into (By) gent it is the English of A or AB, as Virgil is Read of Me, or by me, Vir-Did filius legitur à me.

When it may bee turned into Concerning, it is the English of De, one 18 I speake of this or Concerning this, Dehoc locutus sum.

tive,

L 5 The

The words Of us, Of you, must be translated by nostrum, and vestrum, after Partitives, Distributives, Comparatives and Superlatives, as Both of us, uterque nostrum.

But by Nostri, and Vestri, after all other words that may governe a Genitive case, as Amor Nostri, Memor Nostri, eget Vestri.

TO is not alwayes the figne of the Dative case. But it is the Prapofition, AD, after all Verbs, and Participles, signifying Mation to a place; as, I came to the Citie, Accessial Urbem.

And thus must it also be translated after these Verbs, Attinet, pertinet, Spectat, and after these Adjetives; Natus, Commodus, &c.

For is sometimes a signe of the Dative, Namely after Verbs Acquisitive, as, This is profitable For Mer Hoc mihi Conducit. Sometimes a signe of the Ablative, to wit, after Verbes of Price, as, He bought the Book for Three farthings, Librum emit tribus quadrantibus.

The English of the Infinitive is

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not alwayes transsated by the Infinitive, in Latine, though most commonly it be.

Sometimes by the Gerund in Di, viz. when it commeth after a Subfantive or Adjective, that may Governe a Genitive case, as, Leisure to
write, Ocium Scribendi, Desirous to
see, Eupidus videndi.

Sometimes by the Gerund in Dumwith Ad set before it, viz: after Adjectives and Verbs that governe an Accusative case with Ad, as Natus ad Gloriam, Natus ad Gloriandum, Borne to Brag.

Sometimes by the First Supine, viz: after Verbs, and Participles, that signific Motion, as, I Goe to see, eo visum, Missus spectatum, sent to see.

Sometimes by the Future Participle of his owne fignification, viz. after Sum, Forem, as, This was to bee spoken, Hoc fuit Dicendum, If hee were to speake, si foret dicturus.

Polysyllables in ING, are most commonly Participles, as Loving, Teaching, yet sometimes they are Substantives, and sometimes Gerunds.

Sub-

Substantives, when they retaine the Letter, (S) to make them Plurall, as Ex Malis Principiis, out of ill beginnings. 2 When an Adjetive is joyned with them, as This Faire Building; this good ending. 3 When A, or The, goeth with them, and Of commeth after them, as Scriptura, a writing. Tractation Cause, The handling of the Gause.

Words of two, or Moe syllables, ending in Ing, are Gerunds. I The Gerund in Di after a Noune with the signe Of, as Causa seribendi, the Cause of writing, Amor babendi, Cupidus eundi. 2 The Gerund in Do, when it is joyned with the English of one of these præpositions, A, AB, De, E, EX, Cum, in, PRO, as from loving ab amando.

Note here particularly the word Being, which is many times onely a figne of Certaine Constructions, and hath no speciall Latine, set downer

for it, As for ex imple.

Pater meus vir amat me puerum.

My father being a man loveth mee
a childe.

Cæna

aine Cana Peracta: Supper being Plu- Done, Petrus ægrotans petivi: p)t of fam, Peter being fick defired drinke.

dje- Hoc semel Auditum, Magnas Fe-This being beard, caused ing. great flirres.

Prius supinum-*Graiis servioum iem, matribus ibo. — At koc Supinum am infinito iri passivè significat, is without all doubt a great mistake-for though in neutro-passivis coctum. Evapulatum be supines, yet non daum iri, cannot but be the infinitive mood future, passive—as— amatum

> in, to be loved hereafter—so datum into he given. And then to fay that

> it is put absolute with the verb, eft, is the like miss take—Adum est, be-

ing the preterperfect tense passive,

agitur, agebatur, actum est vel fuitlike studetur, studebatur, studitum

est-so itum est in viscera—itur, iba-

ur -ce fatum eft, ce fatur, ce fabatur,

cessatum est.

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How

How to avoyd the Danger of bald and base

Latines.

And this indeed is a maine and principall part of the Masters paines and prudence, for schollers, when they are first entred into miking Latines, doe usually render the English into Latine, word for word, not minding the propriety of phrase in the one language or the other, which is the cause of a deale of base and bald stuffe, yea, shamefull solecismes and barbarismes, being let passe therewith.

by some Dialogue or frame of speech to see their absurditie of translating words, and not sense—as to follow their bookes—they must not be suffered to translate, sequisions libros—but according to the propriety of the Latine, Incumber animum studies—or operam literia

impendere-&c.

2 They must then also be taught

the use of Phraseologies, Farnab.

phras. Sylv. Synon. Calliep. Manut.

phras.—&c. yea, daily to gather

phrases from the Latine Authours

they reade to be used in, and applied

with the like significant English ex
pressions.

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They should bee also now taught every day something conærning the right use of our English Particles (as also of the Latine è conma) and the divers expression of them in the elegancie of the Latine, which I conceit so well of, that I doubt not but in the first yeare of ayouths entrance into Latine-making, it would gaine him both much knowledge, and much time, and prevent a deale of bald and inelegant stuffe which chops into his tongue and pen through want of heed-take (dreaming that hee still suckes his owne mother, when poore childe he's put to nurse) or being clearly instructed, that the elegancie of our English must bee turned into the like figuificant elegancie of the Latine.

I

I have here contrived two English Dialogues, purposely to shew the first enterers upon composure of Latine, the ground of their mistake, which the Master may please to set them to translate a while, till he hath hammered the exact propriety and genuine Latine expression into their heads, which I pressure will not be done at the firstor second time in new-beginners.

Dialogue 1.

HENRY. ROBERT.

H. What a world is this? what should a man say to it? when every body fals thus foule upon poore and most harmelesse innocents? 'tis all one as this world rules, to be a knave and honest man now adayes.

R. Indeed for the most partitley fare alike, or rather the better a man is, the worse is he dealt with all for the most part.

H. What

H. What wonder seeing men hew the seeing in the seeing men to lying, and to follow sickednesse, and give their minds on othing but to devise mischiefe.

ease R. Men take such bad courses, till hat one knows not whom to trust.

H. Before I take this at their ands, and put up so grosse wrong, ledoe any thing.

hat you looke to fare better. Ill will never spake well, never take it to heart man.

H. Why, what must I doe then?

R. I would have you to follow my counsell, please God and your owne conscience, and doe your dutie in your place.

H. If a man be taken tardy, and be amisse but once, hee is sure to

erre of it at every hand.

T.

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R. Bee rul'd by me, and never ake that to heart, that they set at heir heeles, and care not a pin for them all.

H. Tis not so easie a matter, as you rhinke, to take these things well. God give us patience, for

wee

wee stand in great need thereof.

R. Indeed they had as good take a mans purse by the high-way side, as to rob him of his good name, and they might even as well hang him out-right, as thus to use him.

H. 'Tis as dishonourable, for they must answer at Gods Judge. ment seat for the one, as well as at earthly barres for the other.

R. Tis no very strange thing, for thus have they done with the best men ever since the Apostles times.

H. And for any thing I see, there is small hopes of mends, men rather grow worse and worse.

R. Be you content therefore, minde your calling, looke to your booke, studie hard, and follow learning, for all that men say or doe of you.

H. I see now hee must rise betimes that pleaseth all.

Dialogue

Dialogue 2.

BERNARD. CHRISTOPHER.

TTOw have you done I this long time?

C. I have had my health very

well.

B. But have you heard nothing of your brother all this while?

C. Not a fillable.

B. How does he? is he in health?

C. He's well enough now hinke, for I left him pretty well bother day.

B. I thinke whether he finke or wim you make no matter, 'tis all

one to you.

C. Doe not thinke so hardly of nee, for I love him at my heart, though there have beene some jars ately betweene us.

B. Hee complaines you use him very groffely, and love him not be-

ause of his povertie.

C. You and others may thinke and censure what you please of mee,

him for

of.

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mee, but you are miss-taken.

B. He used me very kindly when I was with him, and I must needs speake as I finde.

C. I blame you not for it.

B. But doe not your friends much labour an agreement, and to (et all straight betweene you?

C. Yes, I heare so, and 'tis such newes as I thall both with and wel-

come.

B. In my minde he is neerer the right, he said he would begin at us,

and so come along to you.

C. I much feare he stands in his owne light, and thinkes too well of himselfe, but for all that I could fay or doe, be's stil wilfull, and will heare no reason, nor meanes to come at us at all.

B. Mee thinkes you should doe much with him, he's beholden to you for his learning, maintenance,

and education.

C. He's all for himselfe, where ever he is.

B. Ever fince I first knew him, 1 tooke him for an honest man; and

bfill will doe, till I finde otherwhen payes.

needs C. It may be fo.

B. I must needs take his part, adbe on his fide, when he is in the iends whc.

ndto C. Did you receive the bookes

lent you?

on well.

doe

n to

nce,

n, I

and

fo

such B. Yes, but I keepe yours still, well widthe maney too.

C. 'Tis not yet a yeare since, let r the hemoney alone till our next meeatus, ing, 'ewill not be long to it.

B. But I love not to be in debt.

his C. Let it alone till I call for it, well hid in the meane time ply your ould hoke as fast as you can, and learne will pace, for that will bee wel-come s to liwes to all your friends who wish

My own schollers of the highest orme, some nine yeares ago translinere ted elegantly at the first light some ach like as these, being put upon it by Mr. N. T. probationis causa: which beyond his expectation

thev

they readily did-Adeo inteneris as. suescere multum est - whether these foure be the same or no, I know not, finding them occasionally a. mong certaine papers of my owne, I here present them to the publike view and use—giving the industrious Master further to understand. that the faid Mr. N. T. had intended (which certainly he would also have finished, and exquisitely done, had he lived a while longer) to publish certain writings of much like nature very useful for schooles, some whereof, in opere imperfectoare with his wife relict, others I feare me quite lost, being in some either unskilful or unfaithfull hand that either knowes not the great benefit they might doe, or will not through uncharitablenesse communicate them. I could wish they would doe all right both to the Common-wealth in publishing such usefull helpes, and likewise to the deceased, in raising his name upon his inheritance.

Dialogue.

Dialogue.

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Hugh. FRANCIS.

H. YOu sirrah, how long is it since you said you write out these verses for me?

F. Some foure dayes agoe.

H. And where are they?

F. I have not done them yet.

H. How so, could you not find me to doe them all this while?

F. Yes sir, but you must finde me paper to doe them with.

H. Did not I tell you where might have paper?

F. Yes, but when I went I could inde none there?

H. No? but I finde you in the mane time to be an idle knave.

F. Nay sir, you shall never finde

H. Goe to then, here's paper bryon, and when I set you to any th worke againe, you shall either hinde or finde.

F. It

F. It shall be so, and I humbly thanke you, that I finde this savour at your hands.

H. Well then, get you about it

presently.

F. I will.

Dialogue.

LAWRENCE. MATTHEW

L. WHen thinke you will from London?

M. I looke for him every day, but I thinke it will be Sacurday en he come.

L. I had thought once to have written to him, but I feared hee would have been come out eremy lecters got thither.

M. Verylike.

L. And if I thought hee would lye at Stumford on Friday night, I would meet him there, and so come home with him.

M. Sure I thinke him to bee a vorthy learned scholler, and very hopefull.

L. Hid

A. But

A. But what meanes hath he to doe it with? for they say printing is very costly.

B. I, but hee was borrowing matter of twentie pounds of his c

der brother th'other day.

A. For how long?

B. For halfe a yeare, hoping by that time he shall be able to gain so much by his bookes as will parkin.

A. Hee had best keepe hisday for all he is his brother; but wh will he bestow his bookes upon

B. Upon some Gentlemen, hi very good friends, that will go neere to give him every man hi peece, which will be three times much as his bookes come to.

A. God send them take well that he may get somewhat to help with, for he is an honest man, an well deserving.

Dialogue

he to Dialogue. nting

wing: CHARLES. DANIEL.

his cl. C. Hat a coile doe they keepe here? what? ingb sit the fashion of schoole-boyes gain be together by the eares in the ill par pen street at this time of the night? D. Why, what would you doe

is day with them? let them alone. it who C. Where keepes the Schoole-

upon uster.

en, hi D. What? would you complain ill go fthem to him? it were better to nan hand for the Constable, and let him imes at them in the stockes.

C. Who keepes the key of the

e wel lage?

help D. A very grunting swine, one an, an hat's better to hang than to keepe.

C. Oh Grunnings, you meane, bey fiy indeed he keepes two or bree loose Carchpolls to his men.

D. I, and two or three dogs that logue albee ready to fly in your face.

C. Why does hee not keepe hem up?

D. Be-M 2

D. Because he useth to keepe no good order in his house.

C. They say hee keepes a good

house.

D. Yes, for such as will keepe company with him, but he'le keepe any mans goods from him that hee can but get.

C. And that makes him keepe

two or three running horses.

D. He is fitter to keepe an herd of swine like himselse.

C. I marvell all this while who keepes watch to night.

D. Why?

C. Looke yee, the quarrelfome youths keepe good quarter together now.

D. Let's away to bed.

C. Here, keepe mee this book safe till we meet againe.

D. Why then God keepe you.

C. And you too, and fend you to keepe many a good Christmasse more.

D. God so doe, farewell, and God send you good rest.

The

The Rule of Con-Aruing.

keepe THe order of the words in Conthee I struing standeth thus:

First the Vocative case, and whatkeepe ever dependerh on kim.

Secondly, the Nominative Cafe, hed what soever dependeth on the

minative.

eepe

good

Reepe

who Thirdly, the Principall Verbe, and utloever dependeth on him.

Fourthly, the Cases governed of some Verbe; First the Accusative; oge-in the Genitive, Dative, Ablative order, or so many of them as are

befound.

ooke The Dependants of the Vocative Nominative, are either a Relative ou. whis clause, or an Adjective, or

you miciple, with their Cases, which nasse added for Explanation, or Illu-

tion.

The

and The Dependants of the Verbe, either an Infinitive Mood, ich is joyned to some Verbs, to

3

fill up their signification, Or an Ad. verbe, or else a Casuall word, to sig. nisie the Circumstances of Time, place, Manner, and Measure: Or lastly, the Case of the Doer, after Paffives.

The Reason why the dependants must next follow that, on which they depend, is, because they being used onely for the complement of Speech, would never be expected of the Hearer, nor understood whereto they tend, if not placed here in their proper Places. But the other, viz. the Nominative and the Verbe being substantiall, are still expected.

Here is to be noted, That Interrogatives, Relatives, Adverbs and Conjunctions, of Connection, doe alter this common order, and cause the Nominative either to stand after his verbe, or at least suffer not the Casuall word to have the first place in the Sentence.

Quanquam (præceptor dotifce sime mibiq; semper observande, ut-

ce pote qui, à teneris atatis mezan-

ce nis, bonis literis jeventutem mece am

o sigpulum tuum amantissimum tuique
Time,
observantissimum besterno die, in
dibus tuis (ut sermo est) nequiafter
tia, nescio cujus, & petulantia non ferende, plurimi Tibi accusabant, idants stamen (si copia fandi mihi detur) vhich planissime oftendam, quodnemo inbeing ter te, magistrum suum, & duscissi-ent of mum praceptorem, pluris solet in-ted of tus & in corde suo astimare. ereto These two sentences, thus knit their with Quanquam, and Tamen; The

viz. Allars of them are Praceptor, Plupeing mi accusabant me nequitie. 2 Nemo bit astimare te, &c. The rest de-

t In pend in these.

am

For the understanding of this, we alse we must conceive the order of Nate the wre. For whatsoever we finde in r his the whole World, are either Things, Ca- Actions, or Circumstances: The ce in bings are known before their Actims, And Actions first to be consideodified, before the Circumstances.

Hence it is, that the Speech that isordained of God in man, to deme dare the Conceits of his Minde to others, M 4

others hath properly three principall Parts, viz. Nounes to name things, Verbs, to shew Actions, and Adverbs to note Circumstances.

Of which three, the Verbe is the guide, because the perfection of each thing consisteth in its Action and working, whence it is, that Grammar teacheth in Construing, suff to take out the Verbe.

The next principall is the Noune; for fince all Actions are accidents, therefore wee must next seeke out the subject of this Action, and that is the Noune, or (as Grammar termethit) the Nominative Case.

The Circumstance is but Accidentall, and therefore is sometimes

wanting.

Besides all this, Because mendoe Communicate their minds one to another by speech, and there being many to whom the speech may be directed, it is sitting that the Person to whom wee speake, be pointed forth Hence it is that by a Note of Expectation, or calling Forth, we stir up the minde of the person to whom we

speake.

princi-

name

es, and

is the

of each

on and

Gram-

first w

Noune:

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er ter-

ciden-

times

n doe

o an-

ma-

dire-

on to

orth.

Expe-

ir up

e we

eake,

es.

speake, that so he may attend: This in Grammar is called the Vocative Case.

Rules for Construing.

7 Hen you are to construe a peece of Latine, you must fift reade the sentence plainly, and listinctly to a full point. Secondly, jou must marke all the points, commaes, colons, interrogations, &c. and all proper names (which are written in. great letters) and the Parenthesis (which are alwayes construed by hemselves.) Thirdly, you must of begin with a Vocative case, if here bee any, or whatsoever is in lead of it, or depends upon it. fourthly, you must seeke out the prinipall Verbe and his Nominative ale; and take first the Nominative ase, and that which hangeth upon t, either Adjective or Participle; then the Verbe with the Adverbe, and Infinitive mood which dependeth on it; next, the Accusative case, Vid. Lud. literar. pag. 98.

2

* If there be mo verbes than one in a fentence, the first is the principall verbe.

Except it be: &c.

case, or such case as the Verbe properly governes. Lastly, all the other cases in order, as viz. First the Genitive, then the Dative, asterward the Ablative. The Substantive and Adjective must be construed together, except the Adjective doe governe some other word, or have some word joyned to it, to which it passeth the signification, and the Praposition must be joyned with his case.

Note.

Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbs, and Conjunctions, &c. Therefore marke whether the sentence bee not interrogative, or begin not with an Adverb or Conjunction—&c.—ubiest frater tum? quo die literas accepisti? Quot putas esse in hac urbe pauperes? Atqui sic præceptor docuit. Non ignoro,

More specially thus.

The Nominative case must be set before the Verbe, the Accusative after the Verbe, * the Infinitive mood after another mood; the Substantive and Adjective must be construed

* Except Qui, Quis and Quid. r

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or

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qui

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set

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ned

strued together, except the Adjedive doe passe over his signification unto some other word, which it governeth. The Accusative before an Infinitive mood must have the word [that] joyned with it. Where Interrogative points are, there the sentence must bee read as asking a question.

Aptissima omnino sunt, Scipio & Læli, arma senectatis, artes exercitationes q; virtutum: que in omni ætateculte, cum multum diuq; vixeris, mirificos afferunt fructus: non solum quia nunquam deserunt, ne in extremo quidem tempore etatis, quanquam id maximum est: verun etiam quia conscientia bene acte vitæ multorum que benesactorum recordatio, jucundissima est.

Cicero de Senestute.

The Grammaticall order is this.

Scipio & Læli, artes exercitatio-Snesq; virtutum sunt omnino arma aptissima senectutis: que culte afferunt sructus mirificas in ætate omni, cum vixeris multum diuque: non solum lum quia deserunt nunquam, ne quidem in tempore extremo ætatis, quanquam id est maximum: verum etiam quia conscientia vita acta bene, recordatioque benefactorum multorum est jucundissima.

Which after the Grammaticall order is thus englished.

Oscipio and Lelius, arts and exercises of vertues are altogether the fittest weapons of old age: which being exercised in every age doe bring marvellous fruits, when you have lived much and long: not only because they for sake never, no truly in the extreme time of age, although that is the greatest: but also because the conscience of a life well led, and the remembrance of many good deeds is most pleasant.

Rules for Variation.

When this English, THAT, may bee turned into this English, which, it is a Relative, &c.

qui-

acis

erum

æ be-

mul

14

dex-

oge-

age:

age

vhen

not

a life

t.

AT,

this

c. The

The fafest way is, when Quod or ustand in the middle of a sentence, to put them away, by turning the Nominative, &c.

When the English of the word Res, is put with an Adjective-

This verbe Sum, es, Fui, may ofun times be set for Habeo, &c.

Also when Sum hath after him a Naminative, and a Dative, &c.

A Noune or a Pronoune Substantive, joyned with a Participle, &c .-And it may be resolved by any of these words-

A verbe passive will have after him an ablative, &c.

, no And when you have this English, , al- Must, or Ought in a Reason, &c.

ital- The latter Supine hath &c. And the same Supine may easily be &c-

e of When a deed is signified to bee done of Many, the verb Being, &c .-

> Directions for the handsome ordering of Latine.

Irst, Adverbs of Asking, Doubting, Denying, Wishing, ing, Forbidding, Exhorting, Comparing, must bee placed before the word, whose signification they doe Explaine. Others bave no certaine Rule.

2 These Conjunctions, Quidem, Quoque, Autem, Vere, Enim, my never be the first word of a sentence;

All the rest may.

These three Que, Ne, Ve, are alwayes tailed to the end of another word; Que, & Ve, alwayes to the end of that word which they couple to the former. Ne is alwayes tailed to the first word of the Interegation. And in Construing is taken thence; and joyned to the first word in Grammaticall order.

4. Prapositions doe al wayes stand before the Case that they Governe, onely Tenus will stand after, and sometimes Cum, usque, and Versus.

5 Interjections may be placed in any place, according as they must best expresse the passion of the speaker.

FINIS.

DUX
ORATORIVS:
SIVE
METHODVS
AD ELOQUENTIAM
COMPENDIARIA.

Oua tyro literarius ad coniam:

Com-

the

doe

aine

dem,

may

ace:

e al-

ther

the

cou-

gai-

erro-

iken

verd

fand

eine,

and

lus.

edin

must

Bes-

Quâ tyro literarius ad copiam, verborum, plenam, suavem, numerosam & nervosam manu-ducitur.

PARAPHRASIO Piz. Synopsi.

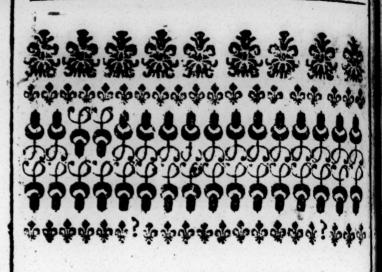
METAPHRASI. VARIATIONE PHRASIUM, &c.

Ovid. 2. Arte. Artifices solus qui facit usus adest.

LONDINI,

Imprimebat I. H. sumptibus R. M. apud quem veneunt ad insigne Unicornis.

1 6 3 8.



Isocrat. apud Stob.

Μεγάλες δεὶ λαμβαίκη μιδούς με. Επορί του είδωπιαλες, ωρά με τη ωουών, όπ πολλά μανθαίεσι. ωρά δεδή άφυων, όπ πολιώ κοπον παρέχεση.

Praceptores à discipulis magnammercedem exigere debere: ab ingeniosis quidem qu'od multa discant; ab hebetibus qu'od multum molestia exbibeant.

Methon

000

op do

Me.

र ने

nain

nio-

; ab

ex-

Methodus ad Verborum.

copiam comparandam; seu

cot Gradus, aut quasi Babuos qui
bus ad Eloquutilis Facundia

arcem summumque sa
stigium perve
nitur.

Quorum primus est



ando modum loquendi apud Orabres, discet eorum more dicere, tanlemque suaves assequetur eleganias. b Locum igitur Authoris 1 Legantur optimi
quique.
2 Legantur
in quáque
doctrinà
principes.
3 Legantur
qui maximè
ad cuju(q;
ingenium
faciunt.

ranc. Secch imitabundi sunt pueri. Vt pictor cum taulam accepit, primum hominem totum delineat, colores nor aptos querit & addit cuique parti: sic meus initator orpus eloquentia sua formet, pigmenta deinde varia conuirat, Lips. inst. ep. c. 11.

elegan-

c Legendos
in Græcis
Demosthenem at qs in
Latinis ciceronem:
tum Ita nt
quisq; effet
Demostheni & ciecroni simillimus.
Quint I co

elegantissimum proponat sibi Eloquentiæ studiosus, utpote Ciceroni,
&c. (nolimetenim ut à laste à illius
ubertate pueritia nostra depellatur.)
Ex quo seatentiam unam aut alteram, survem, tersam, & numerosam,
imitetur: & ab ipsis Eloquentiæ cunabulis exorsus, conetur emendue
(si possit) authorem d; (experiatur

Quint 1.1 o.c. 1. d In ceter is legendis Genfores vos effe debere, in Licer. discipulos: illos notare, hunc suspicere, illos gustare, hunc vorare & concoquere, & in sanguinem penitus succumque vestrum vertere _ Qui cicer. non sit, elequentem esse neminem. Certis ingenius immorari & innutrivi oportet si velis aliquid trabere, quod in animo fileliter sedeat : nu quam est qui ubique est, Senec. epift : - Ne boc quidem sasferim uni se alicui proprie que per omnia sequatur addicere. Longe omnium perfectifs. Græc. Demost. aliquid zamen aliquo in loco alii melius, plurima ille. Sed, non qui maxime imitandus etiam solus imi tandus eft .- Quidergo? Non eft fatis omnia sic dicerequomodo M. Tullius dixii? mibi quidem satis effet si omnia consequi possem. Quid tamen nocet vim Casar. asperitatem Calii, deligentiam Pollion. judicium Calvi, quibufdam in locu assumere, Fab.—Cicer amo, olimetian imitatus sum: alius mihi sensus nune viro. A sianæ dapes non ad meum gustum; Attica magis Jaco. Pon. ep. 10 .- Quam multiin juventute, nos amalantur? & ridro; quia à me procul illi, aut procul egocerte à vero, Lips. de seip. -Ex bis duobus fazilins ego utrumque concesserim quam alterulrum negaverim, Pontan. faltem, i Eloeronis,
illius
atur.)
alte-

rosam, iæcuendre

riatur

esse de-

in pefit, cloinnufit clipift 2car per

Græc. Græc. Lurima Is imi requo-

omnia peritauibusimita-

on ad Quam

—Ex

ltem,

them, quam propriè ad illum accetere possit,) & emuletur ejus suavines; ut aliquando tandem, nare sinecortice, in altum vehi, seque jam suis ventis permittere audeat. 2 Paraphrasis, in qua locum ali-

quem Authoris contractiorem, pluibus verbis affuescar fusius enarrae; carmina in profam, & contrà, vermdo, omnia amplificando, arida arumentorum offa, (horridum quafi udarum rationum sceleton) phrasum carne investiat, esoquentiæ urvis & musculis firmet, artis succo klanguine distendat, Discat aptissma epitheta unicuique substantivo pplicare, (miramenimistud * conciliabit orationi gratiam si in iis uxuriare possit aliquando:) caveat utem (ceu tot scopulos) obsoleta, dura, impropria, ociosa. Eidem prporialiam vestem induat, & eidem vesti aliud quærat corpus (quod in Parodia fieri solet apud Poetas) eandem rem aliis verbis, eandem verbo-

rum structuram cum aliis & novis

rebus commuter. Fugienda est hîc

autem obscuritas ne tenebras ibi for-

Farnab. in rhet. pag.33.

* Adjectiva suis substantivis, nec non adverbia verbis aptè copulata, unde oritur mira quedam sublimitas & plesitudo oration.

tallis

tailis ingerat ubi lumen præbere debuisset.

3 Synopsis, quæ fusiorem alicujus argumenti tractationem paucioribus comprehendit, & (quasi strumin exectis, aut avulsis plumis denudat, velut avaropiav repræsentans, nervos & offa, carne & singuine destituta exhibens; exercitium (proculdubiò) haud penes puerile ingenium, fi, cum judicio ut fiat, expectetur ut nihil scilicet, necessarium aut essentiale (quod aiunt) in re contractà delideretur, sed (ut mundus in mappa) vere, & proportionaliter (pro suo modilo) exhibeatur. Majus enim longè est(artificium dicam an judicium?) in Synopsi quam in Paraphrasi: Imperiti quippe fabri, rudes, & impoliti artifices, possunt crassiora instrumenta, ligones (utpote) aut vomeres fabricare, sed borologia minuscula portatilia, aut Vulcania retia omnino nequeunt, sunt supra spharam suam, sunt ultra crepidam.

4 Metaphrasis, quando sententia è linguâ vernaculà in Latinam, aut contrà, vertitur. Translationes

(quas

alicueciori-

re de-

rumin udat, ner-

tituta ubiò) cum nihil

ntiale tide-

) ve-)d1ngè

m?) Im-

potrueres

cula ri-

AM

enm, nes

las

variatio, ut SPatris. Adiit domum 3 Paternam.

(quas vocant) hæ, fi viva voce fiant audiente praceptore) magnoperè conducunt tam ad Latinitatem veum, & Syntaxim rectam, facienlam; quam fylum dirigunt, ut perdeganter tandem & oratorie affuelet scribere puer scholasticus.

5 Variatio phrasium, quando ententia verticur infinities (si possic) udem minente sensu, phrasi variata per Synonyma: & hoc potest cerntim à pueris fieri, nunc per vivam ocem,& ex tempore; nunc per scriptionem: ita tamen ut viterur ingranejusdem verbi aut sermonis itemio.

Et in hujus certe, efficacissimæ exercitationis cardine, vertitur Elomentiæ janua.

De qua utilifima admodum pueili exercitatione, en Regulas quasam breves, formulasque aliquot, abtexui.

I Nominis Substantivi in Adje-

livum, pereleganter, sæpiuscule fit

juxta

128 Particulæ in his ulum babent, quibus tanquam nervis, nodifq; in conne-Elendis orationum membris Htantur

pueri.

Reg. I.

Vid. Alfedii Lat. Gram. p.

Per periphrasin, ut Home, sapientie studiosus, pro philosopho. an nimam efflare, pro mori—

a Propria nomina, eleganter mutari possunt in Appellativa, ut scilicet loco appellativorum adhibeantur; ut, Quid Cræsos, Sardanapalos Hippolytos enumerarem? id est, divites, esseminatos, cast s. Divin

instar Acionis, Orphei, I ini, Amphionis, &c. instar Musici peritis

fimi

276

Magnitudo meritorum, id est,magna merita.

Reg. 2.

Reg. 3.

simi. Arte Plato, vità Cato, Tullius eloquio, id eft, vir doctifimus, gravisimu, & eloquentissimus.

Quid Pylades & Orefles, Thefeos & Perithoos, Scipiones & Lalias, Uly G les & Diomedes, Achilles & Patroclos, Damones & Pythias recenserem? id est, tot paria fidiffimorum, verorumque amicorsem.

F Sic in Appellativis etiam perelegantissime; ut Nulla bie formica, nulla apes, cicada verò phirima, plurimi fuci reperiuntur p. Bim.

4 Nominis substantivi per omnes, utriusque numeri, casus, elegantissima, suavissima, atque omnium opima est variatio, exempli gravia, fic hæc sententia vertenda variè.

I Eruditio omnibus prateres rebus | I Nominat. est optabilior.

2 Præstantissima est Eruditionis, præ cæteris omnibus, in universa, natură, rebus, excellentia; utpote quæ neç mente comprehendi concipí ve, nec humani sermonis penuna exprimi, multo autem minus Suffici-

Alter Cicero, vel Demosthenes, id eft, eloquens. Alter Fbalaris, Thersites, Narcillus, pro crudeli,deformi, formolo. Nota.

Reg. 4.

2 Genitiv.

beanapalos, 7, di-Divini

r fone,

fecit.

m tam

divi-

divi-

Sapi-

10. a-

r mu-

scili-

ut

Amritis-

fimi.

1 278	Formule aliquot
	sufficienter unquam laudari pote-
3 Dalivus.	3 Nihil uspiam vel gemmarum, cælati æris, auri, latifundiorum, aut cæterarum alicubi possessionum quod Eruditioni sit æquiparandum nedum præserendum.
4 Accufat.	4 Quis est (nisi cæcus) qui Em- ditionem, in, super, præ omnibus om- ninò aliis, in mundo rebus palmam non præripere, & clarè videat, & candidè sateatur?
5 Pocate	5 Te, ô divina Eruditio! te (inquam) quis est, qui cæteris mundanis opibus, reliquisque omnibus possessionibus, plenis loculis, magniscis ædificiis, splendidssimis apparatibus meritissimè non prætulerit?
6 Ablat.	6 Præclara enimverò Eruditione, multifariaque serum cognitione, nemo (ut opinor) est ullibi gentium, qui eò processit unquam dementiæ, universam ut hujus omatissimi

ote- issimi mundi supellectilem (quanunvis ex solido fabricatam auro, lammas imitante pyropo, aut claris rum, dmodum smaragdis undequaque rum, rsplendentem) illa optatiorem num exerit, utilioremve duxerit.

Pluraliter.

1 Sint (demus) aliæ multæ sub-Ern- maris hujus mundi, opes, sacultaom- 18, thesauri, divitia, &c. appetenmam z, congerendæ, &c. at quæ cum t, & onestà institutione conferantur, eleodem (quod aiunt) die conumerentur, nullæ unquam esse (in- queant.

> 2 Quid (amabò) omnium divitiam, honorum, sceptrorum, imperioum, &c. in totà hac (quaqua verm) rerum circumscriptione repemuruspiam, cui Eraditio non sit pinceps facillime, & imperatrix; aque (ut Phosphorus inter cætera Sydera, vel ut inter ignes Luna minow) non præluceat omnifariam?

3 Rebus, in universum, reliquis 3 Davie. omnibus,

I Nomi-

2 Genitiv.

tione, ione, genti-

ında-

ribus

mag-

Timis

præ-

dum

n de-

orna-Mimil omnibus, principatum, pro sua dignitate, prærepturam eruditionem, nullus non facilè existimabit, omnique nectare, & ambrosia suaviorem prædicabit.

4 Accus.

A Divitias alii crepent suas ut nihil suprà; natalium splendorem jactent, honoribus glorientur, at quis (integri, aut sani judicii) in animum usquam inducat suum, ut vel minimam præclaræ Eruditionis portiunculam, omnibus illis non prætulerit?

S Vocat.

opes! quid nobis confertis boni? tua (ô Fortuna) munera, non merentur, quæ adeò anxiè persequamur. Vos autem Musa Pieria, vos Artes ingenuæ, vos Studia liberalia, soli eritis Nobis thesauri, quos omni conatu contrahemus, omni deligentia asservabimus.

6 Ablat.

6 Rebus cateris (tametsi quidem neque omninò negligendis, nedum aspernandis prorsus) eruditionem esse m, |

ni-

em

ni-

ja-

uis

ni-

vel

-10

IXX

ni?

VOS

era-

uos

ctandi causa. Is te perditum, pro Te perdis, aut Perditurus es.

Reg.8.

Verbum nomine, ut alii judicent: aliorum efte judicium. Verbum participio, ut amantem redama: redama eum qui te amat. Verbum Supino, venit ereptum, venit ut eripiat.

Rez.9.
Habeo tibi
gratiam,
babetur à
metibi gratia.

Reg. 10.

8 Verborum sieri potest perbella variatio, si circumloquamur omnia omnium modorum tempora, per sio, &c. ut, boc nempe modo, omnes te amabunt, ab omnibus amabere: boc quidem pasto siet ut omnes te ament, ut amêris ab omnibus. Sie devincies tibi bominum animos indissolubiliter. Ita siet ut hominum animos, indissolubili prorsus nexu tibi in æternum devincias. Si suam mibi probaverit diligentiam, magnâ me lætitià affecerit.—Si sactum suerit ut suam mibi probet diligentiam—

Ego exi- facere.

flimo fieri posse ut is tibi satisfaciar.

9 Activa mutantur optime in Passiva aut contra; ut, Iracundiam qui vincit, hostem ille vincit maximum. A quo iracundia vincitur, ab eo hostis superatur maximus.

10 Infinitivi in Participium, Ge-

Te

ella

nia

per

s te

boc

, ut

s ti-

Ita

ffo-

um

erit

ece-

ihi

tif-

in

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(ut Poetæ fabulantur) aurei, aut Pactolus aliquis aureas volvens arenas, non tamen, &c.

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Reg. 12.

I Per affirmationem, vir omnium eloquentiffimus: vir cæteris omnibus eloquetior, vel

2 Per Negationem, que nome est cloquen-

tior.

quam cate-

vi omnes.

12 Superlativorum variatio sit plurifariam, * sic,

Honesta pueritia institutio

inter omnes res
ex omnibus rebus
ante res cateras

2 est utilior Somnibus rebus. Dipsa utilitate.

Nihil bonâ institutione exisset melius. Nihil æquè ac virtuosa institutio, est utile—Nihil perinde ac—Nihil tam utile quam est—

Utilitate res omnes superat.
nulli rei cedit.

est u- Squam quod est Sutilissimum. est u- Si quidquam alind.

Si qua res alia.

Nihil undequaque rerum est ullibi honestæ institutioni æquipa-

randum.

13 Per Conjunctiones, variation phrasium

Reg. 13.

aut

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phrasium sit diversimodé, ut, Vir est neque doctus neque probus. I Vir est indoctus & improbus. 2 Etsi doctus est, non tamen est probus. 3 Utcunque literarum scientia sat inclaruerit, morum nihilominus andore omnibus existit interior. Wir eruditione quidem egregia, verum moribus illaudatis. 5 Est illequidem eruditus, verûm parûm probus. 6 Vir est, ut eruditione quidem magnà, ita probitate nullà. 7 Virest, cujus literaturæ non respondet morum probitas. 8 Vir mgna quidem eruditione, verum probitate morum longe inferior. 9 Impius, juxta, & ineruditus. 10 Vir est qua erudicionis laude, qua improbitatis dedecore insignis pariter. * Vir cui nihil omninò est bonarum literarum bonorum quoque morum tantundem, &c.

Æquipollenter, ut, omnia fecit, nihil nonfecit: vir doctus, vir mi-

nime indoctus.

14 Per Interrogationem, admiratio- Reg. 14. um & Prosopopæiam elegater admodum variatur sententia, ut O discen-N 4

* Vid. Al-

Gram 442.

fte. Lat.

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di cupidit as ! quid non efficis ubigene. aud rosa semel occup âsti ingenia? per saxa, ara per ignes discurrere cogis non invitos; dies noctésque obnixe studere adolescen- et tulos; & in cursu ad Helicona, in diffi- lon cili ascensu, ardui illius, acclivisque ini Parnassi, quos (quæso) non reddis impigerrimos? Non est miserum mori-usq; adeone mori miserum est? Quis illo vel quisquámne illo est eloquentior? nunquid putas tibi in oticso illapsuram cœlitus eruditionem?Per Admirationem, Papæ! quid dicam? quid hoc rei censeam?

2 Prosopopria.

Audito (sodes) si non meam, saltem Schola hujus subcujus tecto commora is, imò subselliorum ubi jum sedes, vocem, suspiria, singulius; que sub inutili otiosi adolescentis pondere videntur ingemiscere, & in hanc aliquoties prorumpere querimoniam; Omnem (mi puer) omnem (nimium) languerem, soporem, ignaviam, si sapis (imò ut tapias) projice, hand poterit fælix absque labore, vita degi, & puerum discere nolle, tu pis res est.

15 Per Ironiam, ut non magnam laudem assecutus es. Egregiam verò lau en

Reg. 15.

variandi phrases.	287
andem affecutus es. Populus non an arat hoc: id populus curat scilicet? 16 Per exclamationem, ut homo ar insigni audacia. O singularem in is audacia m! O stupendam irieloquentiam!	Reg.16.
Brevis de Copia praceptio, ex Des. Eralmo Roterod.	
1 Res ipsa, pueris, electis, ac La- i inis verbis efferenda est.	Reg.1.
2 Deinde mutatoriis verbis uten- dun, si qua, quæ idem efficiant, re-	
periantur. 3 Demumubi propria deficient, translatitiis erit utendum.	3
4 Ea quoque ubi deerunt, si per Activa dixisti, ad Passiva reverten- dum st.	4
5 Postea, verba (si licebit) aut in nomina verbalia, aut in participia	
commutabimus. 6 Postremò, ubi modò adverbia	6
in nomina, modò nomina in alias, atque alias partes commutaverimus per Contrarium dicemus. 7 Aut affirmativam orationen	7
rorium. N 5 8 Au	

8 Aut cert è, quod pronunciative dictumest, per Interrogationem efferemus.

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Exemplum Variationis juxta regulas prædictas.

Literæ tuæ magnopere me delectarunt.

Litera tua.

Epistola, epistolium, scripta, schedæ, literæ.

Magnopere.

Mirum in modum, miris modis, majorem in modum, mirandum in modum, fupra modum, plurimum, non mediocriter, summoperè, maximoperè.

Me.

Animum meum, pectus meum, oculos meos, cor meum, Christianum.

Delectarunt.

Voluptate affecerunt, recreave-

runt, exhilar ârunt, voluptati fuerunt, oblect ârunt, voluptate perfuderunt, mellitissimæ suerunt, jucundissimæ, &c. "Habes materiam, tuum
"erit componere; Tuæ literæ magnopere me delect ârunt. Tua epistola
mirisic è nos exhilaravit.

a

n,

"Verte jam Activum in Passi-"vum, alia erit sacies: ut, dici non potest qu'am tuis sim scriptis exhibitantus.

Item per alia verba idem efficientia.

Tuis ex literis incredibilem cepi volutpatem. Ex epistola celsitudinis tuæ plurin um voluptatis accepi. Non mediocrem lætitiam tua mihiscripta attulerunt. Gaudio tua me scripta, quantus eram, persuderunt. "Hic non ita liceret mutare in passiva, "nisi in illo postremo, persusus gau-"dio, quod usitate dicitur. Capiebatur à me voluptas, allatum est gaudium, "non perinde usitate dixeris.

Per afficio.

Singulari voluptate me tux affecerunt litera.

Muta

Mata in Passivum.

Tuis scriptis incredibili sum affectus voluptate. Non parum gaudiorum, tuum nobis epistolium peperit.

Per Sum, & Momina Adjectiva.

Tuæ mibi literæ, multis modis jucundissimæ suerunt. Fuit tua illa epistola, sanè quàm gratissima.

Per nomina Substantiva.

Ineffabili voluptati tua nobis epistola suit. Incredibili jucunditati suerunt tuæliteræ.

Commuta in negationem.

Tua scripta non mediocri læsiciæ suêre. Nihil in vita, tuis literis accidit jucundius. En Quanquam bac ratione aliquoties jam usi sumus, qua non est negligenter prætereunda. Nam quoties multum, plurimum, singula-riter, significare volumus, per contrarium verbum, idem efficiemus, ut vehementer te amat Henricus. Haud vulgariter te amat. Multum me juvat vinum, haud parum juvat. Est

vir si non mira

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vir singulari ingenio. Est vir ingenio non vulgari. Est homo doctrinà admirandà. Est homo non contemnendà doctrinà. Thomas est summo, apud suos, soco natus. Non insimo loco natus. Augustinus eloquentissimus fuit. Non ineloquens suit. Carneades orator suit nobilis. Non ignobilis, non obscurus. Et id genus similia, qua nunquam non usu veniunt.

"Sed admonuisse rem clarissimam "satis est. Nec telateat, bifariam nos hujusmodi erationum genere uti. 1 Modestiæ causa, præsertim si de nobis ipsis loquamur. Tum etiam 2 amplisicandi gratia. Nam non ingratum pro valde gratum, non vulgariter pro surgulariter, recte, & venuste dicimus.

Modestiæ causa.

Ego literis meis nonnullam doctrinæ sum opinionem consecutus. Semper curavi ut in literaria gloria non postremas tenerem. "De Am-"plisicatione superiora sunt exempla, "nunc ad nostra revertamur. Nihil tua epistola unquam evenit gratius. Nulla

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Nulla res majori unquam voluptati fuit, quam tua scripta. Nulla unquam ex re, tantundem cepi voluptatis, quantum ex tuis literis amantissimis. "Hoc modo singula oratiomes superiores poterunt variari per interrogationem. Quid tuis literis in vita jucundius esse potuit?

Quid epistola illa tua nobis evenit dulcius? Quid ita oblectavit unquam ut proximætuæliteræ? Hoc modò rursum singulas fere orationes variare licebit. Jam paulo liberius totam orationem vertemus, ut unam di-Hionem pluribus verbis circumloquamur, exempli caus à ; Quod modò, per nomen incredibile, modò per adverbium incredibiliter, dictum erat unam dictionem, aliquot verbis commutabimus. Literis consequi nequeam, quantum tuis literis sim dele-Etatus. Et mibi scriptu, & tibi creditu perdifficile suerit quanta jucunditati, tua mihi scripta suerunt. Explicare prorsus nequeo, quam sim tuis literis gavisus. Et item in infinitum Rursum alio pacto. Nam bactenus & per negationem, & per interinterrogationem, postremò per infinitas orationes variavimus. Nunc per subjunctivas sive conditionales variabimus, hoc modo.

Moriar, si unquam quicquam suit wis literis, aut optatius, aut dulcius. Peream, si ulla res majori voluptati suit quam tuæ literæ. Ita me Deus amet, ut nihil in vita tuis literis accidit jucundius. "Et item alia "multa in hune modum excogitare lice" bit. Nunc ad translationes, similitudines, & exempla sugiendum est.

Translatio est in his.

Accepi literas tuas, quæ mellitæ fuerunt. Nihil nisi meræ delitiæ tua mihi scripta videntur. Mera voluptas sunt tuæ literæ; Et hujusmodi plurima. "Sed cavendum ne obsole-"tis, aut durioribus translationibus "utamur, quale est illud.

Jupiter hybernas, cana nive confpuit Alpes.

rum scriptorum, me suavissimis epulis resecit.

Com-

Comparatio à Simili.

Tua scripta omni vel Ambrosia, vel Nestare, surviora suêre. Litera tua quovis melle mihi suere dulciores. Epistola humanitatis tua, & staliquam omnem & mel Atticum, & succharum omne, Nestar Ambrosianq; deorum long è superavit. "Hie quicquid dulcedine nobilitatum est, in medium adduci potest.

Ab Exemplo.

Nunquam adducar, ut credam Hero, Lears dri sui literas, aut majore voluptate, aut pluribus osculis accepisse quam tuas accepi : Vix crediderim, aut Scipionem eversa Garthagine, aut Paulum Æmilium capto Perseo, magnificentioremegisse Triumphum, quamego, simulac sua scripta tuus mihi tabellarius reddidit. "Hujusmoditum ex fabulis, tum ex historiis infinita possunt inveniri; E physica vero sumuntur rerum similitudines, quami quam plurimarum naturas me-

bet,

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me ti desir

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"moriter tenere noce se est. Nunc si likt, in alià sententia tentemus.

Nunquam dum vivam, tui ero immemor. Semper dum vivam, tui meminero. Quoad vivam, nunquam me tui capiet oblivio. Prius vivere desinam, quam tui meminisse.

Per comparationem.

Si umbram corpus potuit effugere, &bic animus, tui quibit oblivisci. Tul memoriam, nè Lethaus quidem amnis poterit abolere.

Praterea Per & Sun'arov, Aut more poetico, per contraria.

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit.

Ante leves ergo, &c.

que non est multi negotii excogitare.

Ecce tibi alias Variandi formulas (Studiose Lector) quibus assuetus aliquantisper, ad affluentissimam verborum Copiam pervenias tandem. Eas olim R. Whitington sua

compo-

composuit pueritiæ Lichfieldiensi-Si fructûs aliquippiam, ex his lucubratiunculis perceperis, Salvatori Christo Jesu, refunde gloriam.

Phrasis varianda hæcesto. Cicero tam, &c.

Cicero tam ingenio quam arte prestantissimus, magnopere studuit rem literariam ampliare.

Prima variatio fiat è nominativo, per omnes obliquos, verbo mutato in nomen verbale: sic,

Ciceronis tam ingenio, quam arte præstantis studium fuit, rem literariam ampliare.

Ciceroni inerat vehemens? desiderium

Ciceronem summa tenuit cupidit es

O Cicero, insatiabilis e- >riam amrattua volunt as

Cicerone quis studiosior A Cicerone summa adbibita est diligentia

remliterapliandi.

Secunda

Secunda variatio ex æquo sic,

Tam ingenio, quam arte
tum ingenio, tum arte
& ingenio, & arte
ingenio pariter & arte
ingenio, fimul, & arte
ingenio, non minus, ac arte
ingenio, juxta ac arte
ingenio, non fecus ac arte
ingenio, haud aliter ac arte
ingenio, perinde ac arte
ingenio, perinde ac arte
fimul ingenio, fimul arte præftantiffimus
ingenio, non magis, ac arte
ingenio, non magis, ac arte
ingenio, non amplius ac arte

ingenio, non magis, ac arte ingenio, non amplius ac arte ingenio non plus quàmarte ut ingenio, ita arte ingenio haud inferior, quàm arte ingenio & item arte pari vel ingenio vel arte ingenio non solum, sed etiam arte

ingenio non tantum, sed eti-

am arte

plurimim studuit rem literariam ampliare

ingenio

ingenio non modò, sed etiam arte arte ne dum ingenio ingeniosissimus, idem doctisfimus ingenii non minori præstantià, ac arte ingenii æquâ, cum artis præstantiâ ingenii non minore ac artis præstantià de quo dubites, an ingenii, an artis major præstantia in quo ingenii præstantia cum arte comparanda certat cujus ingens ingenii præstan-

plurimum studuit rem literariam ampliare. To

ing

qu

genie æquat
præter artem, ingenio præstans
præterquam quod ingenio,
etiamarte præstans

tia doctrinæ respondet

cujus ingenii præltantia ar-

qui artis præstantiam cum in-

temæq iparat

Tertia

Tertia variatio per Synonymiam hujus dictionis P R æs T A N S.

ingenio quàm arte valde

præstans præpollens præcellens excellens antecellens Cicero tam prænitens præcipuus lingularis eximius egregius perspicuus illustris infignis præclarus

magnopere Auduit rem literariam ampliare.

4. Alia variatio per Relativum, & Synonymiam verbi: sic,

Cicero, qui præcelluit excelluit excelluit antecelluit prænituit prænituit præluxit præfulsit resplenduit

plurimùm studuit rem literariam ampliare.

Cice

nsi

am

quà

Cic

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5. Alia variatio per Synonymiam Substantivi in obliquo, cum verbo conjuncti per Periphrasin.

Cicero, qui tam ingenii quàm artis, fingulari præstantia
excellentia
politie
candore
nitore
splendore
magnitudine
magnificentia
claritate
perspicuitate

prælaxit,
plurimum
>staduit rem
literariam
ampliare.

6. Alia variatio per Syntaxin Relativi in Genitivo.

Cicero, cujus nfignis erat am artis juàm ingenii

præstantia excellentia pollities claritudo candor nitor fplendor magnitudo perspicuitas

plurimum studuit rem literariam ampliare.

7. Aliavariatio per Syntaxin Relativi, in Datico.

Cicero, cui inerat ingularis, tam ringulaits, ingenii Candol

Præstantia excellentia plurimum

(Ituduit, &c.

8. Alia variatio per Syntaxin Re-

ditavit spræstantia ornavit | excellentia Cicero, candor plurimum quem decoraiplendor >st duit, cam arvit nitor &c. is quam celebrapolities ingenii magnitudo

9. Alia variatio per Syntaxin Relativi in Ablativo, Substantivo mutato in Adjectivum Neutrius generis per hyperbolen.

Cicero, quo cam arte, quàm ingeno nihil nortale præstantius
excellentius
candidius
splendidius
politius
perspicatius
magnisientius
magis perspicus

plurimum studuit,&c. ic

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o. Alia variatio per comparativum universali negativo adjuncto.

præstantior icero quo excellentior wam ingenios Candidior am arte emo non al splendidior polition perspication.

plurimum Auduit,&c.

Alia variatio augendo comparatione per Adverbia, mul-16, 6 longe: sic,

cero qui arte im ingeutè vel ME

præstantior excellention candidior ocæteris Splendidior polition perspication

O

plurimum Studuit, &c.

Alia

nem, augendo cum adverbiis,
multò & quàm: sic.

Gicero, qui tam arte quam ingenie multò vel, quam præstantissimus
perspicacissimus
splendidissimus
politissimus
excellentissimus
illustrissimus
præclarissimus

plurimum
studuit, &c.

ice

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13. Alia variatio per verba superlationis cum adverbiis multò, longè, & facilè: sic,

cicero, qui tam arte quàm ingenio longe, multò, facile

præflitit
vicit
fuperavit
excelluit
antecelluit
præpolluit
prænituit
præluxit
antecessit
antecessit

Splurimum 1 studuit, &c.

14. Alia variatio per Synonymiam hujus Adverbii plurimum

fummor maximo maximo maximo maximo valde valde obnixe mate obnixe apprime oppidò impendi

plurimum
admodum
mirum in modum
fummopere
maximopere
valde
obnixe
apprime
oppido
impendio
maxime
vehementer
iterum atq; iterum

studuit rem siterariam ampliare.

02

Muduit

15. Alia variatio per Synonymiam hujus verbistuduu: sic,

elaboravit
insudavit
insugilavit
applicuit animum
ingenio præstantissimus
adjunxit animum
dedit operam
summam
navavit operam
summam

ut rem literariam ampliarct Cic

qua

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vetus

16. Alia variatio mutando ver-

studium labor industria opera diligentia desiderium

ut rem literari-

vel fic, **fitudiofus** Cicero, tam arte avidus quam ingenio < cupidus præstins, sumdiligens mopere fuir Lindustriosus

in re literariâ . ampliandâ.

Alia variatio per Syntaxin verbalis per omnes casus.

Cicero, tam arte quàm ingenio præstantissimus, sudoris impendit plurimum

Mudii laboris industriæ operæ diligentiæ

ut rem literariam ampliaret.

18. Alia variatio per Syntaxin Dativi: fic,

t. Cicero, tam arte, quàm ingenio præstans, intenus est ingenti

fitudio labori industriæ operæ diligentiæ **fudori**

ut rem lite->rariam ampliarer.

To Alia

19. Alia variatio per Syntaxin Accusativi, mutato Adverbio in Adjectivum: sic,

[fummum studi-] um maximum labo-Cicero, tam rem arte quam permagnam industriam ingenio præingentes sudo-**Rantissimus** adhibuit, vel res immensam diliimpendit gentiam non parvam operam

in re litera->riâ ampliandâ. 21

Cice

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20. Alia variatio per Syntaxin ablativi, mutando infinitivum modum in verbale: sic,

Cicero tam arte shudio
quam ingenio | labore
præstantissimus, | industria
prosecutus est | sudore
ingenti | diligentia

rei literariæ.

21 Alia

21. Alia variatio per Synonymiam hujus infinitivi, ampliare,

Cicero, tam arte quàm ingenio præstantissimus ummopere studuit

Campliare amplificare locupletare dirare < celebrare magnificare decorare ornare

rem literariam.

22. Alia variatio mutando infinitivum ampliare, in Gerundium in Di: sic,

Ciceroni, qui sampliandi tam arte quam ingenio præstitit ditandi inerat summum studium

amplificandi locupletandi celebrandi decorandi (exornandi

rem literariam.

23 Alia

23. Alia variatio mutando infinitivum ampliare, in Gerundium in Dum.

Cicero, tam ampliandum ditandum ditandum locupletandum am adhibuit diligentiam, ad celebrandum celebrandum

24. Alia variatio mutando infinitivum in Gerundium in Do.

Cicero, tam ampliando arte qu'am ditando ditando ditando rem literafrantissimus | locupletando assumpsit plurimum exornando celebrando celebrando

25. Alia

Cio

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25. Alia variatio mutando Gerundium, in verbale accusativi casus.

Cicero, tam arte quam ingenio amplificapræstantissimus, tionem ingentes sudores perpessus tionem est, circa exornationem

rei literariæ.

26. Alia variatio per Syntaxin verbalis in ablativo.

Cicero tam

arte quàm ingenio præstantissimus, <
maximam
secit diligentiam.

ampliatione
amplificatione
locupletatione
exornatione

>rei literariæ.

0 5

27. Alia

27. Alia variatio mutando Gerundia, in conjuntivum modum verbi: sic,

Cicero non Sampliaret
parum laboris suscepit, ditaret
ut exornaret

Crem literariam fur

fur

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am harum dictionum, rem literariam.

Cicero, tam

arte quam

ingenio præstantissimus,
plurimum
studuit.

Romanam linguam
Latium fermonem
Latialem fermonem
Latinum elo-

quium

>ampliare.

Exemplum

Exemplum Amplificationis.

Ego Germanum jratrem meum, summo amore, summo honore, summo honore, summa benevolentia, & charitate, non minus prosequor, & amplector, quàm ille me, aut solet, aut potest.

Coronidis loco:

Suadeam idcircò, imò imperem volvis (lectissimi juvenes quibus hoc opusculum commendatum cupio) per floreos Authorum agros, amœnissimos-Oratorum campos, liberius divagari, & (instar Apum) oreni flosculo (unde mel colligatis) insidère, uexis rour d'osser descerpere; Atticisque ceris, vestra stipare mella; quorum floribus lemnisca a vestra exercitia, nimiò, multiò elegantiora exurgant, & omni melle dulcior, Indica succo canna suavior fluat oratio.

Vester autem labor omnis, e ò impendendus, ne quæ dicitis illorum, sed vestra videantur, quamvis do-

Buchler. Thefaur. Poetic.

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ctos viros unde illa hauseritis, non fallat. Apes imitari præcepit Seneca quas videmus voliture per florearura, & succos ad mellificandum idoneos quærere: vos similiter, quæ ex diversa, seu multa unius lectione congessitis, separare debetis, deinde (adhibita ingenii cura & facultate) in unum saporem varia illa libamenta confundere; ut etiamsi apparuerit unde sumptum sit, aliud tamen esse, quam unde sumptum est appareat. Quod in corpore nostro videmus, sine ulla opera nostra, Naturam sacere: alimenta quæ accepimus; quamdiu in sua perdurant qualitate, & solida innatant, stomacho oneri funt; at cum, ex eo quod erant, mutata sunt, tunc demum in vires, & sanguinem transeunt: idem in his quibus aluntur. Ingenia, præstetis seduli; ut quæcunque bausestin alicubi, aut exuxistu, non patiamini esse integra, (ne aliena sint) sed concoquatis illa, sed digeratis, ut vestra fint. Servienim est pecorie, ineptissimi consarcinatoris unam aliquam pratextam purpuream reprasentare,non posse posse corpus universum essingere; sed ut pictor ille (apud Poetam) Humano capiti cervicem equinam jungere. Vos jam in ipsa Artium ingenuarum ossicina exitis statim artifices (quamvis sub meo jam malieo, & incude mea;) & è pueris illicò nascemini senes, neque harum ultra assines eritis rerum quas fert institutio scholastica; Nuces autem has, nugus, & crepundia oratoria tyronibus relinquetis, vosmet ipsi emeriti, & rude donandi.

Interim si hæc Metbodus (quam signavi vobis) in usum transseratur quotidianum, oratio vestra, Attico madens succi, non solum vobis honorem, & plausum; sed & Auditoribus vestris voluptatem pariet incredibilem; ut (instar Herculis illius Galli) aures hominum, suavisonis periodorum clausulis captivas (quasi tot auratis catenulis) circumducatis. Id quod vobis, ex animo, (aut meos si quid majus est animo) precor. Valete, & mei estote (ut ego vestri) apud Deum memores, iterum Valetes.

Des.

Horat.

Des. Erasmi Roterodami, de Ration. studii, ad Christianum Lubicensemepistola parænetica.

Cum te incredibili quodam literarum ardore, flagrare minime dubitarem (N. non vulgaris amice) bortatione nihil opus putavi, sed ejus,
quam ingressus esses, viæ duce modò; as tanquam indice. Id quod mei
officii esse judicavi, videlicet ut tibi,
homini non modò multis modis copulatissimo, verum etiam jucundissimo; vestigia, quibus ipse à puero essem ingressus, commonstrarem.
Qua si tu pari curà accipies, arqui
ego dicturus sum, sururum consido, ut neque me monuisse, neque te
parcisse cenituerit.

t Eligere præceptores.

a Diligere.

Prima igitur cura sit, ut praceptorem tibi deligas quam cruditissimum; Neque enim sieri potest, ut is recte quemquam erudiar, qui sic ipse ineruditus; quem simul atque nactus eris, sac omnibus modis essicias; ut ille patris in te, tu silii in il-

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lum, vicissim induas affectum. Ad quod quidem cum ipsa honesti raio, nos deber adhoriari, quod non minus debeamus iis, a quibus rette vivendi rationem, quam à quibus vivendi inicia sampsimus; tum mutua ista benevolentia tantum ad discendum habet momenti, ut frustra literarum præceptorem sis habiturus,nisi babueris & amicum. Deinde ut te illi, & attenium, & affiduum præbeas; Contentione enim immodica, nonnunquam obruuntur ingenia difcentium. Assiduit as ver ò & mediocritate sua perdurar, & quotidianis exercitationibus, n'ajorem opinione, acervum accumulat. Satietate, cum omnibus in rebus, tum præcipuè in literis nihil perniciosius. Laxanda est igitur aliquoties illa studiorum contentio intermiscendi lusus, sed liberales, sed literis digni, & ab bis non nimis abhorrentes. diis ipsis studiis, perpetua quæ am voluptas admiscenda est, ut Indum porius discendi, quam laborem existimemus. Nihile im pe diu heri potest, qu dnon, agentem aliqua vo-Imprate

3 Assiduumilliesse.

4 Satietatem cavend. in studius. luptate remoretur. Optima quæque statim, ac primum disce. Extrema est dementia discere dediscenda. Quod in curando stomacho solent præcipere medici; idem tibi in ingeniis servandum puta. Cave ne aut noxio aut immodico cibo, ingenium obruas, utroque enim juxtà offenditur.

Ebrardum Catholicon Brachylogum, caterosque id genus, quos percensere neque possum neque opera
pretium est, iis relinquito, quos
barbariem immenso labore discere
juvat. Initio, non quam multa, sed
quam bona percipias, refert.—Sed
jam rationem accipe, qua possis,

non solum rectius, sed etiam facilius discere; hoc enim in homine artisi-

ce præstare solet artis ratio, ut tantundem operis, quum rectius expe-

ditiúsque, tum levius etiam esticiat.

id quod & a Plinio secundo, & a Pio

pontifice Maximo, viris omnium memoria præstantissimis factitatum

legimus. 2 Principio quod caput est, praceptorem interpretantem non

attentus modò, sed & avidur auscul-

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Libros non
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6 At rerum
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natores, ne

est, apta studiis. Pransus aut lude, aut deambula, aut hilariùs confabulare. Quid quod inter ista quoque, studiis locus esse potest? Cibi non quantum libidini, sed quantum valetudini satisest, sumito; sub cænam paulisper inambula, cænatus idem facito. 12 Sub sommum exquisti quippiam, ac dignum memorià legito, de eo cogitantem sopor opprimit, id experrectus a teipso reposcas.

Phiniamum illud, semper animo insideat tuo, Omne perire tempus quod studiis non impertias. "Cogita juventa, nihil esse sugacius, que ubi

semelavolarit, redit nunquam.

Sed jam bortator esse incipio, indicem pollicitus. Tu suavissime Christiane) banc formam, aut, si quam poteris, meliorem sequere, ac bene vale.

federet o- |
tiosus ant fabulis tempus tereret, lectitans expectare. Val.
max. lib 8 c.7. Imitandi Junior, as Senior Plinius—
Epist. lib 7—Epist. 36. Librum nunquam de manu, seu de
sinu dimittat, sive ambul uti abeat, sive sacra vempla lon
le positasalutatum—is moras expesiandilevabit—&c...

Alia

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Alia studendi ratio a M.R.

1 Notte non studendum unquam.

2 Surgas vel jam oriente Sole vel duabus ad summum horis ante ortumejus—

3 Adhuc in lesto perfrica parumper palmis, totum corpus, & caput unguibus, leviùs autem.

4 Surgens, saltem horæ dimidium cuilibet expurgationis concedito.

5 Post horæ unius studium eburneo pectine, caput caput pectas à fronte ad cervicem, & cervicem paulò asperiùs perfrica.

6 Qualibet bora, semel, saltem paulisper remittenda est mentis intentio.

FINIS.

THO. WYKES.
Mar. 1. 1637.

